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PROVINCES OF THE EQUATOR

PRINTING OFFICE OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

Publications of the Egyptian General Staff.

PROVINCES OF THE EQUATOR

SUMMARY OF LETTERS AND REPORTS

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

33085

PART I. — YEAR 1874.

OF THE
GEOGRAPHICAL
DEPARTMENT
OF THE

CAIRO:

PRINTING OFFICE OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

1877.

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WAR OFFICE.

CABINET OF THE CHIEF

BUREAU OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

CAIRO, EGYPT, *September* 1876.

His Highness the Khedive having been pleased to command me to prepare for publication a summary of the letters and reports made to the Government of His Highness by General Gordon-Pacha, Governor-General of the Egyptian Provinces of the Equator, this work has been performed at such times as could be spared from my other duties.

In justice to General Gordon, I would state that nearly all his letters and reports were written in the French language; that exacts from his

letters, when given in this summary, are my translations of his French compositions: and that therefore General Gordon is not responsible for the faults of style and composition which may therein be found. Yet I have endeavoured to convey as exactly as possible his ideas, and to preserve, as well as I could, his clear and vigorous style.

By the special command of His Highness the Khedive, this summary is first printed in the English language.

It will appear subsequently in French, and in Arabic, in authorised editions.

STONE,

GENERAL OF DIVISION, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF

PROVINCES OF THE EQUATOR

SUMMARY OF LETTERS AND REPORTS

PART I — 1874

The expedition of Sir Samuel Baker-Pacha in Central Africa terminated, and his term of service under the Egyptian Government expired, His Highness the Khedive appointed the well-known Colonel C. G. Gordon, of the British Royal Engineers, to the post of Governor-General of the Egyptian Provinces of the Equator.

Colonel Gordon arrived, early in the winter of 1874, at Cairo, where he had long and full conferences with His Highness the Khedive, in which the policy to be pursued in those distant provinces was freely discussed, and in addition to verbal orders he received full written instructions.

It was desired of Colonel Gordon that he should con-

tinue the reconnaissance of the Upper Nile and the lake regions, firmly establish regular and just government, create facilities for the future of legitimate commerce, and destroy the slave-trade throughout the provinces confided to his charge.

He left Cairo on the 21st. of February, 1874, to proceed to the field of his labors via Suez, Suakim, Berber and Khartoom.

In his suite were Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Long and Lieutenant Hassan Wassif, of the General Staff of the Egyptian Army, and a number of civil employees.

Colonel Gordon made a quick voyage from Suez to Suakim, whence he made an unusually rapid journey by dromedary to Berber on the Nile, and there taking steamboat he proceeded to Khartoom, where he held a conference with H. E. Ismaïl-Pacha-Ayoub, Governor-General of the Soudan. In this conference were discussed the relations which were to exist between the two Governors-General. Fashoda was in the future to be the most southerly post on the White-Nile remaining under the command of the Governor-General of the Soudan, and beyond that to the South, the whole Nile region was embraced in the Provinces of the Equator, under Governor-General Gordon.

At Khartoom, Colonel Gordon learned that the *sudd*, which had so long formed an impassable obstruction to the navigation of the White-Nile, had been removed through the intelligent and persevering efforts of H. E. Ismaïl-Pacha-

Ayoub, and that navigation was, happily, already free between Khartoom, the Headquarters of the Governor-General of the Soudan, and Gondokoro, the proposed Headquarters of the Governor-General of the Equator.

Colonel Gordon left Khartoom on the 22nd. March, 1874, on board of one of the steamboats designated for the service of his government, and on the 15th. of April, he landed at Gondokoro, where he was received and welcomed by Colonel Raouf-Bey, commander of the Egyptian troops in those regions.

His first impressions are indicated in a letter which he addressed to H. E. Nubar-Pacha, Minister of Foreign-Affairs, in which he wrote :

" I was very well received by Raouf-Bey, and he deserves " great praise for the good care which he takes of his troops. " The camp is very clean, and he seems to be beloved by " his soldiers.

" I would propose to His Highness that he should have " general control of two provinces (*mooderiehs*).

" I will not enter now into details as to what I propose " to do, but I may say that I do not think I shall have any " difficulty, and I do not believe that it will be necessary to " fire a single shot, neither against the negroes nor yet " against the negro-catchers.

" The provinces now in submission to His Highness do " not amount to much. They are : the garrison of Gondo- " koro (300 Soudan soldiers and 150 Egyptians) and Fatiko

" (200 Soudan soldiers). I have done all that I can for the
" moment. I have caused the occupation of Bor, an impor-
" tant position to the north of Gondokoro * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

" All the wars that have taken place here in the past
" with the negroes have had but one cause ; and that is the
" lack of provisions. I am told that the negroes have never
" commenced the attacks. That it is only in defence of their
" cattle that they have ever fought, and then it has been in
" a feeble manner. I have ordered the immediate planting
" of *doorah*, and fortunately this is the proper season for
" planting. Thus lack of food may be avoided.

" Raouf-Bey was for making war against the tribes ; but
" I have not approved this, nor have I approved his demands
" for a large augmentation of the number of troops. Yet, I
" must say to Your Excellency that we must have more than
" these 500 soldiers here, if His Highness desires to control
" all the territory now occupied within the limits of these
" provinces by the slave-catchers ; and I do not think it well
" to have so small a proportion of arabs among the troops,
" and so large a proportion of blacks. As we have seen (*)
" Gondokoro is not so very far from Cairo, and there are
" here many positions well worth occupying.

(*) We have seen that Colonel Gordon made the journey from Cairo to Gondokoro in 54 days including his sojourn of Khartoom.

" I am not much in favour of employing irregular troops " but for the time being it will be necessary.

" Ismaïl-Pacha-Ayoub is entitled to my best thanks for " removing the *sudd*. By this good work he has, in fact, " restored these provinces to His Highness. "

At Gondokoro, Colonel Gordon received an embassy from M'tesa, king of Uganda, who sent presents of ivory and various articles of the manufactures of his country to His Highness the Khedive, expressing by his ambassadors, his desire to be on friendly terms with the Egyptian Government, and requesting that an ulema might be sent to him in order that he and his people might be instructed in the principles of the Coran.

The negro-prince Riouga sent also messengers to him, to make known that he, too, earnestly desired the friendship of the Khedive.

Comprehending the importance of securing the good will and respect of these negro-chieftains, Colonel Gordon despatched, on the 24th. day of April, 1874, Lieut. Col. Long, charged with presents for both M'tesa and Riouga, and at the same time he sent back to M'tesa a portion of his present, consisting of negro children, with a message to the effect that he would, at a future time, explain to him why he sent them back.

Having given orders for the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Long (to whom he loaned for the journey his own horse) and having arranged everything at Gondokoro for the regu-

larity of the service during his temporary absence, the Governor-General left Gondokoro on April 21st. for Khartoom, in order to hasten, by his personal presence and exertions, the transfer of supplies for future operations. He reached Khartoom in eleven days.

It was during this voyage to Khartoom that he finished a sketch map of the course of the Nile between Khartoom and Gondokoro, which he had commenced while ascending previously. (*See map No.* 1.)

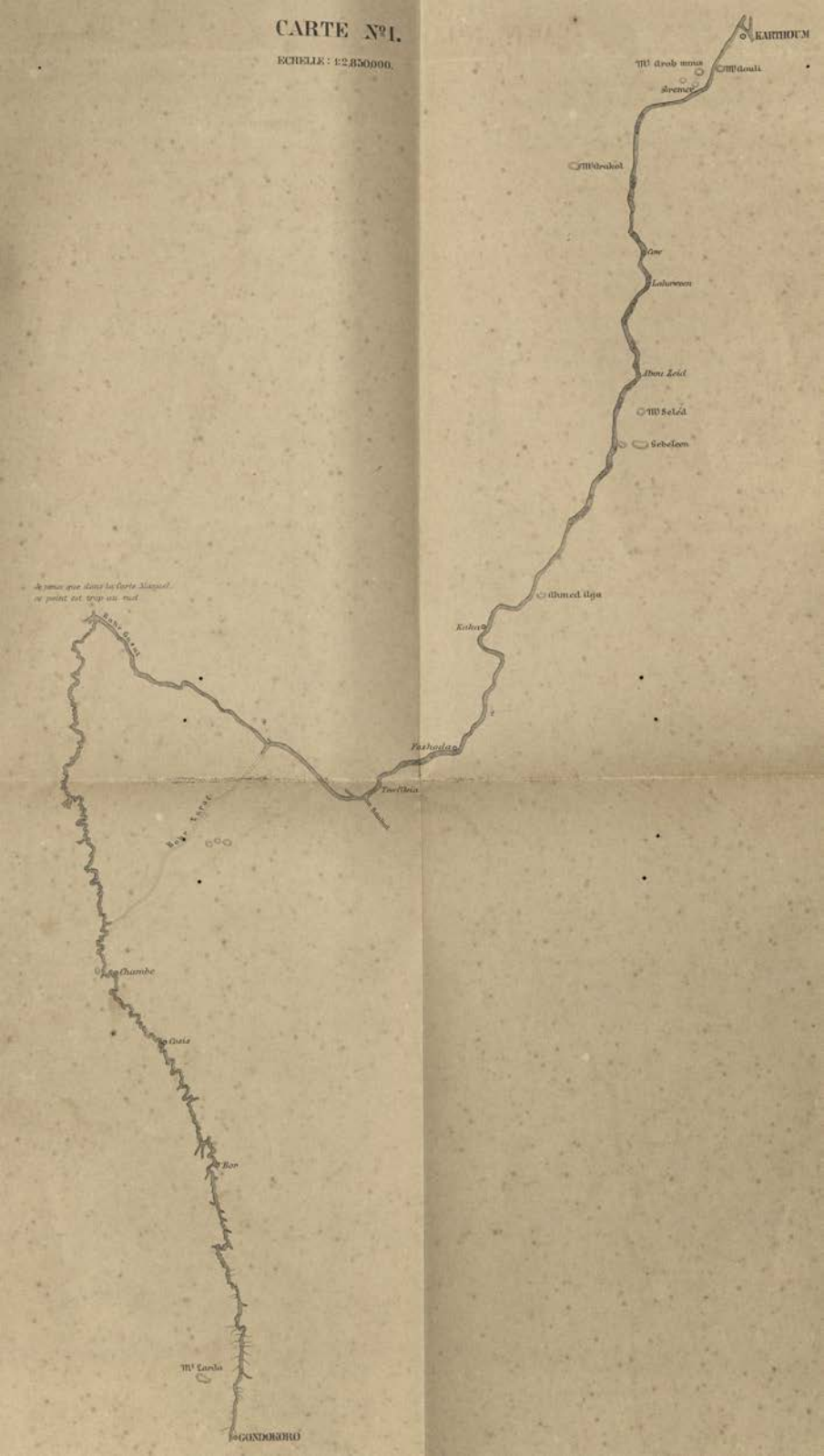
In a letter written at Khartoom on the 5th. of May, 1874, he announces his intention of establishing a military post on the Sobat river, near its mouth, with a view to more perfectly command the lines of communication between his provinces and the civilized world, in order to prevent with more certainty the passage of bands of slave-traders carrying off their human prey, and to prevent the smuggling into his provinces of firearms and ammunition — materials absolutely necessary to the operations of the slave-catchers.

From that same post he hoped also to be able to exercise a proper surveillance over the ivory-trade, too often made a cover for operations in slaves.

In the same letter he announces the establishment of three mooderiehs. He expresses the hope of having by the Sobat route, the use of camels and donkeys for the transportation of ivory in one direction and of supplies in the other, so that he might, in the future, be enabled to do away with the necessity of employing in the public service such great numbers

CARTE Nº1.

ECHELLE : 1:2,850000.



Je ramene que dans la Carte Manuel
ce point est trop au sud

of men as porters as had always been heretofore employed. This he seems earnestly to have desired for two reasons :—

1st. Such a change would effect a most important economy in the matter of transportation ;

2nd. From the fact that such masses of men would no longer be necessary as porters, there would be no necessity of seizing from the natives along the road the food necessary for those same porters, and thus the great cause of irritation of the natives would be removed.

He also recommends that the attention of His Highness the Khedive be invited to the presents which he forwards from M'tesa, some of which, he urges, indicate the existence of a certain degree of civilization among the people of Uganda, and he recommends that there be sent from Cairo for service near the negro king, a good *sheik* well versed in the Coran, for the instruction of M'tesa and his people, and also the sending of suitable presents in the name of His Highness for the same negro-prince. He calls attention to the fact that M'tesa is a more powerful ruler than either Kaba Rega or Roomanica. He recommends that a suitable present be sent also to the native chief Loro, who had shewn himself well disposed towards the Government, and who had given expression to his sentiments by sending, as a present, a remarkably beautiful elephant's tusk.

With this letter Colonel Gordon sent three letters which had been forwarded to him by M'tesa.

On the 18th. of May, 1874, Col. Gordon was at Berber,

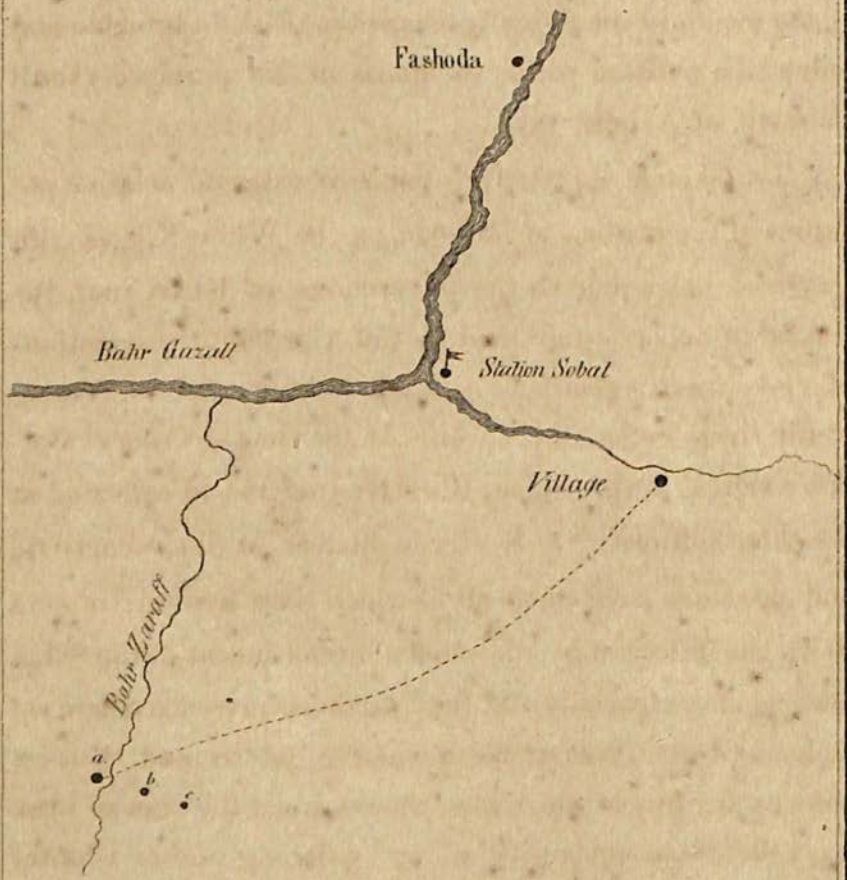
on the Nile, where he had already made, in person, the arrangements which he considered necessary for assuring the regular forwarding of his stores and supplies, and he could then be fully confident that he might throw himself for years into his important work in Central Africa without being again obliged to leave his provinces until his government should be solidly established.

At this time an order had been given that a battalion of troops, then serving under the orders of His Excellency Münzinger-Bey, Governor-General of the Eastern Soudan and the Red-Sea Coast, should be transferred to the Provinces of the Equator, so that for his future operations, Colonel Gordon could count upon that additional force.

On the 30th. of May, he was at Khartoom, where he had been joined by Major Campbell (a naval officer whose services he had requested from His Highness's government) and several other *attachés* of his command.

Finally, on the 8th. of June, 1874, Colonel Gordon left Khartoom to go and take permanent personal charge of his provinces and there introduce and maintain civil order and organization.

He arrived at the mouth of the river Sobat on the 19th. of June, and there established, as he had proposed, a military post of from 30 to 40 men for the purpose of arresting the passage down the river Nile of the boats of the slave-traders, and to effectually put in force the order which he had receiv-


Fashoda
Bahr Gazall
Station Sobat
Village
Bahr Zaraff
a
b
c

ed from the Khedive to utterly suppress the slave-trade within the provinces confided to his care.

In order to make sure that his orders in this respect should be faithfully executed, while he sent forward to Gondokoro Major Campbell and others, he himself remained in the vicinity of the mouth of the Sobat (perhaps the most disagreable and uninviting position within the limits of his provinces) until the 24th. of August, 1874.

The sketch opposite this page indicates the relative positions of the stations of Fashoda, on the White-Nile (a military post belonging to the government of Khartoom), the station of Sobat (established by Col. Gordon), three stations of slave-traders (marked *a*, *b*, *c*), and the general courses of the rivers Sobat and Zaraf. At the time of Colonel Gordon's arrival at the Sobat, the slave-traders had collected at the three stations *a*, *b*, *c*, a large number of their captives, and also some 2000 cattle all of which they desired to send down the Nile; but by the sudden establishment of the Sobat station, and especially by the personal presence there of Colonel Gordon, they found themselves intercepted. Cut off thus by the line of the rivers, they formed the plan of turning Colonel Gordon's position by marching across country from their stations *a*, *b*, *c* to the village indicated on the Sobat, and thus to pass the frontiers of Colonel Gordon's provinces.

Colonel Gordon was informed of this intention, and immediately embarking with a small armed force, he steamed

up the *Bahr Zaraf* to the point *a* where he found a village surrounded by palisades and occupied by the troops of the slave-catchers.

Surprised thus before the commencement of their intended movement, the leaders and their men made immediate submission, and the Governor-General, accepting their surrender, allowed them ten days time in which to quit the country, permitting them to take away with them their families and their goods.

To the rescued negroes whom he found, Colonel Gordon gave their choice; either to return to the homes from which they had been dragged, or to remain at the Sobat station under the protection of the government, there to form colonies for the cultivation of *doorah*. They all chose the residence at Sobat in preference to the risks of a journey to their distant homes. Doubtless their villages had been destroyed by fire at the time of their capture.

During his stay at Sobat station Colonel Gordon was enabled to become satisfied that the liberated negroes, justly treated and well superintended, would make very good labourers in cultivation; and he repeated, in a letter of August 19th. 1874, a recommendation which he had previously made, that there should be sent to the province of Fayoom a large number of these negroes, who would, he stated, gladly go there voluntarily, under Europeans, and there they would make good and economical labourers in the sugar fields.

As an example of the manner in which attempts were

made to elude his vigilance in the matter of preventing the running of slaves past the post of Sobat, he reported that two nuggers, belonging to the government, and under his own authority, arrived on the 20th. of August, 1874, at the station, descending the river. They were laden, ostensibly, the one with ivory, and the other with ebony. The cargoes belonged to a wealthy mercantile house of Khartoom, and were consigned to the Khartoom agency of that house. An inspection of these boats was made, and from beneath the ivory and ebony were drawn forth NINETY SIX SLAVES!

These poor wretches he immediately liberated; and they, of their own choice, remained at the station.

The prompt justice of the Governor-General confiscated the ivory and ebony, as a wholesome lesson to the house implicated, and as a significant warning to other merchants who might become tempted to practice a like deception.

During his summer residence at Sobat the Governor General sent off Mr. Gessi on a tour of inspection through the trading stations along the banks of the *Bahr-el-Gazal.* It was during this expedition that the regretted Mr. Anson, who accompanied it, was seized by the pernicious fever which proved fatal to him.

On the 21st. of August, 1874, the Governor-General embarked on a steamboat to go to Gondokoro, his headquarters, and just at the moment of his departure he was cheered by the reception of a letter from Col. Raouf-Bey, informing him that the chiefs and people of the vicinity of

Gondokoro were well disposed, and that perfect tranquility reigned there.

While on the boat ascending the river, he wrote a letter to the Cabinet of His Highness the Khedive, stating that even on the steamboat on which he had embarked, he had found and liberated twenty-five slaves, which he had caused to be placed with the other freed-men at Sobat station.

The above related facts place in a clear light the difficult nature of the task which Col. Gordon had assumed, and the sharp and vigorous manner in which he commenced its accomplishment. In the letter just alluded to, he predicts that within two months there would be assembled at Sobat station at least five or six hundred liberated-slaves and he discusses the question of the proper disposition to be made of these poor people; they would not return to their homes, and he therefore proposes to send them, under Europeans, to Fayoum.

He writes : —

" During my short stay at Gondokoro (in April) " I perceived that it was only with great difficulty that the " soldiers could be moved from one point to another, on " account of their numerous followers.

" When I asked how it came that there were so many " camp-followers, the reply was " they are the wives and " children of the soldiers. " This all comes from the fact the " liberated slaves had chosen to stay amongst the soldiers in " preference to going back to their country. Probably

" nothing better could have been done at the time in order " to save them from starvation.

" The shillook negroes that I have seen show not the " slightest affection for their parents. The boys and girls leave " their fathers and mothers without so much as a form of " farewell. The mother of a six-months-child will leave it " alone for hours at a time, and will leave it out in the rain " and mud, although she may have a house where she might " with a very little trouble leave it under shelter.

" If they are well and justly treated and well superin- " tended, they are always ready to work well for us; but they " do not possess those social ties among them that we have. " As a rule, I think that they are more fond of their cows " than of their children. "

It was no light holiday-work that Col. Gordon had assumed; that of instituting order and regular government among the savages inhabiting the space of a great empire, these savages having absolutely no idea of either civil or religious order of any kind, and being accustomed to no other government than the momentary caprice of petty despots as ignorant and as devoid of all idea of order or religion as themselves.

It may be said that he had before him this task to accomplish almost alone; for while he had under his orders both European and Egyptian officers and employees yet the first had not the stimulus of great responsibility weighing upon them as he had, and the greater number soon sickened

and thus added to his cares, while the latter had themselves in a great measure to be educated to the work of aiding him while at the same time charged, necessarily, with important trusts wherein, by a single mistake, they might overthrow more of his structure of organization than they could by years of subsequent service aid in rebuilding. Thus he was forced in a measure to be not only almost ubiquitous, but also to perform, personally, many of the duties properly belonging to his subordinates in addition to his own, which were quite sufficient for one able man. It has been recorded by others than himself that during the time when great sickness prevailed at Gondokoro, much of the personal nursing of the sick Europeans was performed by the Governor-General, who found time for that, without neglecting his own duties. Truly it might have been said of him " he had no time in which to be ill " and doubtless he must often have quoted to himself that true saying : — " The chief has no right to be ill. "

On his arrival at Gondokoro, early in September, 1874, Col. Gordon found that he had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Col. Raouf-Bey, had performed his duties and carried into execution his instructions in relation to the course to be pursued with the natives and their chiefs. All the tribes around the station were on excellent terms with the garrison. Col. Raouf-Bey having been several years on duty in these regions, now being desirous of visiting Cairo, requested leave of absence for nine months for that purpose;

and although Col. Gordon could but illy spare the service of so experienced an officer, yet he deemed it only a matter of justice that his request should be granted. He wrote on the 5th. of September, 1874, thus : —

" I send this letter to Your Excellency by the hands of " Col. Raouf-Bey, who has applied to me for a leave of " absence of nine months for the purpose of visiting Cairo.

" I have already expressed to His Highness my grat- " itude to Raouf-Bey for the aid which he has rendered me " here, and my appreciation of his efforts for the care of his " troops under very difficult circumstances.

" His troops, for whom he has taken so much pains, " regard him as a father.

" I hope that His Highness, who is already acquainted " with his good qualities, will accept my experience of them.

" I repeat, Excellency, that should His Highness be pleas- " ed to permit the return hither of Raouf-Bey, I shall be very " glad of it, and I feel confident that I shall always have for " him a position compatible with his rank and agreeable " to him. "

This valuable officer returned to Cairo, where His Highness the Khedive rewarded his services and recognized the recommendation of Col. Gordon, by promoting him to the rank of Brigadier-General. Raouf-Pacha (as he then became) did not return to the Provinces of the Equator, but was afterwards charged with a separate command in another region, (Harrar) where he rendered again most important

and valuable service to His Highness the Khedive : thus again justifying the opinion expressed concerning him by Colonel Gordon.

At this time, (September 5th. 1874), while Raouf-Bey was leaving the provinces, nearly all those upon whom Col. Gordon would naturally rely for aid in his serious work were not at his disposal. Lieut. Col. Long was absent on his mission to Uganda, and Major Campbell, (his naval officer) Mr. Auguste Linant and Mr. Russell were all dangerously ill of fever. Much of his time was taken up with the care he devoted to them; but yet he continued the preparation of his plans for the proper organization of the regions already in his hands, and prepared for the gradual exploration of the unknown portion of the Nile and the great lakes, and the establishment of posts at such points as would permanently secure to his government the regions explored.

He also planned the establishment of water communication between his posts to replace the cumbrous and costly land transportation then necessary between his headquarters and all points to the South.

The project of utilizing the Nile for transportation South of Gondokoro was a bold one; for up to that time it had been generally conceded (without sound reasons) that the Nile to the South of Rageef to Duffli was absolutely impracticable for transportation.

The rapids of Duffli were known, and it was supposed that the space between Rageef and Duffli was impracticable.

Allowing that for the moment, he sent the section of a small steamboat and its machinery by land to Duffli, with Mr. Kemp, his English mechanical engineer, to have her there put together for service, leaving for the moment the examination of that portion of the river between Rageef and Duffli, hoping, nevertheless, to find that that portion also would be found practicable after a thorough study of its channels.

He had brought with him from Cairo, Abou Saoud; a man made notorious by his actions under Sir Samuel Baker, Gordon knowing well that this man had a thorough knowledge not only of all those regions and the tribes inhabiting them, but also of the bands of slave-hunters employed by the traders. He had good reason to suppose that the severe lesson which had been already administered to Abou Saoud, by reason of his past intrigues, would have cured him of bad practices for the future, and would have made him desirous of proving by faithful and valuable service to the government, that there was much value in him, and less of evil than had been represented.

In order to obtain for the government the full value of this man's knowledge, experience and energy, he boldly appointed him second in command, and entrusted him with the important duty of attending to the details of the transportation of the sections of the steamboat above alluded to, in which he intended later to navigate the Nile between the known rapids and lake Albert.

At first, Abou Saoud seemed to justify the action of

Col. Gordon in thus placing him in such a responsible position, and he displayed great tact and energy in carrying out the instructions of his chief. On the 27th. of September Col. Gordon wrote : —

" I am happy to state that within ten days, thanks to " the efforts of Abou Saoud, I hope to have the sections of " the steamboat at Ibrahimieh. "

And again on the 11th. of the same month, he wrote expressing still confidence that Abou Saoud and others of the disbanded troops of the former slave-traders who had been brought into the service of the government, would render good service, seeing that their ancient occupation was for ever gone, and that they, having a perfect knowledge of the country, had now the opportunity of proving to the government that they were not so bad as they had been described to be.

Yet, with a wise caution, Col. Gordon, while placing Abou Saoud and his fellows in positions where they could render good service, took care so to arrange the commands that the regular troops should in no wise be under the command of those irregular chiefs, but that they should remain under the senior regular officer, who would report in all things directly to the Governor-General.

On the 11th. of September, 1874, twenty-five chiefs of the negro tribes inhabiting the country around Gondokoro came in and paid hommage to the Governor-General. He received them kindly, and proposed to them that they should

all pay a visit to Khartoom. This invitation they accepted with great joy; and he wrote that he intended to send them down to that city on a steamboat that they might thus get a glimpse of civilization which could not fail to impress them with an idea of its power.

About the middle of September, Major Campbell and Mr. Russell, both seriously ill with fever, were sent down the river to Khartoom, where they might have the benefit of treatment in a good hospital as well as that of change of air; but Mr. Auguste Linant, the private secretary to the Governor-General, whom it was his intention to send down with them, was, after a relapse of fever, too ill to bear the journey.

This unfortunate young gentleman died at Gondokoro on the 16th. of September; and thus Col. Gordon found himself almost alone with his native troops and his irregulars. Within one month, he had seen depart, by reason of death or illness, four european assistants out of six, and of the two left, one, the Engineer, Mr. Kemp, had been sent off up the river with the sections of the steamboat, while the other, Mr. Gessi, had been sent to Khartoom to there act as his general agent.

This condition of affairs proved to be too tempting for the newly born virtue of Abou Saoud and the principal officers of the irregulars.

These men seemed to think that the occasion had presented itself for them to seize upon the government of the regions where they had previously roamed as masters; and Abou Saoud suddenly changed his manner, and assumed,

before the native chiefs and the troops, the air of master, thinking, apparently, that he could now work his will with the new Governor-General.

He had grieviously mistaken his man. Col. Gordon was no less quick in recognizing his treachery and bad faith, than he had been in recognizing his capacity for service; and with the earliest indications of his intentions against the government, Abou Saoud found himself displaced from his position as second in command, and under surveillance at Gondokoro, whence he was afterwards sent down the river to Khartoom.

The subordinate chiefs where at first disposed to resent this, but their first exhibitions of discontent were met by Col. Gordon with a quiet but firm intimation that their services in the provinces could easily be dispensed with if they were not perfectly well disposed to proper obedience, and they quickly returned to their former condition of submission.

In reference to these Dongolese leaders, Col. Gordon wrote, on the 1st. of October, 1874, from Regeef, as follows :

" The *wakeel*, Atrouch, of the house of Agad and " some of the Dongolese were angry with me, but I told " them that if they were not pleased they could go back to " Khartoom. They at once asked pardon. It was quite ne- " cessary to make these Dongolese understand that His " Highness is really master of these countries, and that the " government is sufficiently strong to be without fear of " such men as they, who were in no manner indispens-

" able to us. Of this they have never before been convinced.

" Mr. Kemp, accompanied by troops, both regular and " irregular, left this for Duffli with the greater portion of " the sections of the steamboat on the 26th. September; and " the only news which I have yet had of them is a report " brought by the negroes that the natives along the road " have killed some of our people, while the soldiers have " killed five of them. As this killing was done in defence, it " will be seen that we are not making war. Mr. Kemp was " instructed to try and be on good terms with the native " chiefs along tha road.

" On the 26th. of September I came down (South) on " the river four miles, near to mount Rageef, where I shall " establish the station. The land here is elevated, and it is " a good position; much better than that of Gondokoro, " which post I propose to abandon as unhealthy and badly " selected as a place for headquarters.

" Since my arrival here I have tried, successfully, to " teach the natives the use of money; in this way : —

" On the first day, I paid the people for bringing straw " for the construction of houses by means of a few beads.

" The custom had been to give nothing to the men but " to make a present to the sheik. This was a bad system, for " the reason that the men who worked received nothing for " their labour;

" The second day, I gave a piece of money to each man " employed, and then I offered them beads in exchange for

" the money. By this they came to understand that a piece " of copper money is worth as much as beads.

" It is thus that I hope to break the feudal system of " the sheiks. Let the negro once know that by his own " labour he can earn money for himself, his subordination to " his sheik will be weakened, and his attachment to the gov- " ernment increased.

" The sheiks as yet perceive nothing of this, and are " themselves now well pleased to receive money. To-day " there came a sheik, bringing an elephant's tusk for which he " wished to get in exchange two bells for his cattle. I refused " to give him bells, but offered him two dollars for it, which " he accepted, and then I offered him the two bells for his " two dollars, and he purchased them. Later in the day he " brought in two more tusks to sell, and now I feel confi- " dent that we shall henceforth be able to purchase, with " money, and without difficulty, ivory, ebony, doorah etc. " It must be admitted that the former system here was the " exact opposite of this.

" The negroes were greatly astonished to see us fire " cannon a hundred and fifty yards distant from us by means " of the electrical apparatus. They behave very well, and it " is really wonderful to think that we are here so quiet, and " the negroes so well disposed towards us, when we reflect " that it was here, at Rageef, that Sir Samuel Baker had to " make raids to procure cattle. "

On the 6th. October, 1874, Col. Gordon wrote : —

" I have come down to Gondokoro to-day, and have " found all going on well here. We hope soon to establish " the system of money payments throughout the provinces. "

On the 7th. of the same month, he had already returned to Rageef, whence he wrote : —

" I have seen Larco, the sheik who has been shewing " signs of hostility, and notwithstanding his amiable appear- " ance before me, I have no confidence in him.

" Should I find that the successor to his little throne is " well disposed, and can be made something of, I shall send " Larco with his family for a residence at Khartoom, allow- " ing him a small sum there for his maintenance. Once let " the successors of these sheiks find out that they have " a friend in the Government in case they shall be faithful " to it, and I think we shall have but little difficulty after- " wards.

" I trust we shall have no more difficulties in reference " to our supplies of doorah. Yesterday I purchased three " and a half ardebs, of which I send samples. By giving " Khartoom doorah to the natives for seed, we shall for the " future have that quality here. "

On the 9th. of the same month he wrote : —

" To-day I have been again called to Gondokoro, the " steamboat *Bordeen* having arrived. I have received by her " a letter from Lieut. Colonel Youssuf-Bey, Governor of " Fashoda, in which he informs me that he has intercepted " a convoy of sixteen-hundred slaves and a hundred and

" ninety cows coming from the stations of Ratatz and Kutch-
" uck Aly, on the Bahr-Zeraf. I had already declared my con-
" viction that this convoy of slaves was on the way, and
" lamented my inability to intercept them. I regret that
" these negroes have not been kept for the Fayoum.

" Youssuf-Bey has done very well, and I would be much
" gratified if Your Excellency would present his name to
" His Highness for promotion to the grade of Colonel.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

" It is highly important that great care shall be exer-
" cised to prevent the importation into these provinces of
" fire-arms and powder; for I think that the capture of these
" last slaves will have destroyed the slave-trade, and there
" will consequently be in the provinces a large number of
" Dongolese out of employment; and it is possible that they
" might proceed in masses to Darfour and offer their services
" to the Sultan of that country and thus prove disagreable to
" the government of His Highness. (*) "

On the 15th. of October, 1874, Col. Gordon wrote from Rageef : —

" Yesterday, the mechanical engineer, Mr. Kemp,
" returned, accompanied by the porters furnished by Ahmed

(*) These men were immediately provided for by the government of Egypt by being incorporated in the army of the Soudan under the orders of government officers, and thus the danger indicated was averted.

" Atrouch. They occupied only ten days in going hence to " Duffli, the distance being one hundred and thirty-four miles " (english), carrying with them the greater portion of the " steamboat.

" Along the road the negroes shewed no hostility; but " as the *tergamans* of the Dongolese sacked their houses, " the negroes naturally resisted, and wounded two or three " of them.

" At Duffli, the caravan was well received by the sheik " of the Madi (Berkeet). He was very glad to have regular " troops stationed with him instead of the Dongolese. There " is an abundance of *dhoorah* in that country, and I shall " establish a good strong station at Duffli or on the opposite " side of the river. Mr. Kemp was quite ill on his arrival " here, but he is now better.

" It is perhaps necessary that I should explain the " name *tergamans*. — They are negroes who have been " captured quite young by the Dongolese, and as they grow " up they are furnished with old muskets and numbered " among them. They are, without exception, the greatest " thieves I have ever met. I had had experience of their bad " conduct here; and Mr. Kemp has reported to me what " rascalities they committed on the march. It will be neces- " sary to disarm them everywhere; for they render no " respect or obedience to anyone, not even to their former " masters.

" As I find there is not always a sufficient depth of

" water between Rageef and Gondokoro, I have decided to " place half the garrison of the latter post at Mount Lardo, " a position eight miles to the North of Gondokoro, and " half here. I am very anxious to withdraw the force from " Gondokoro : —

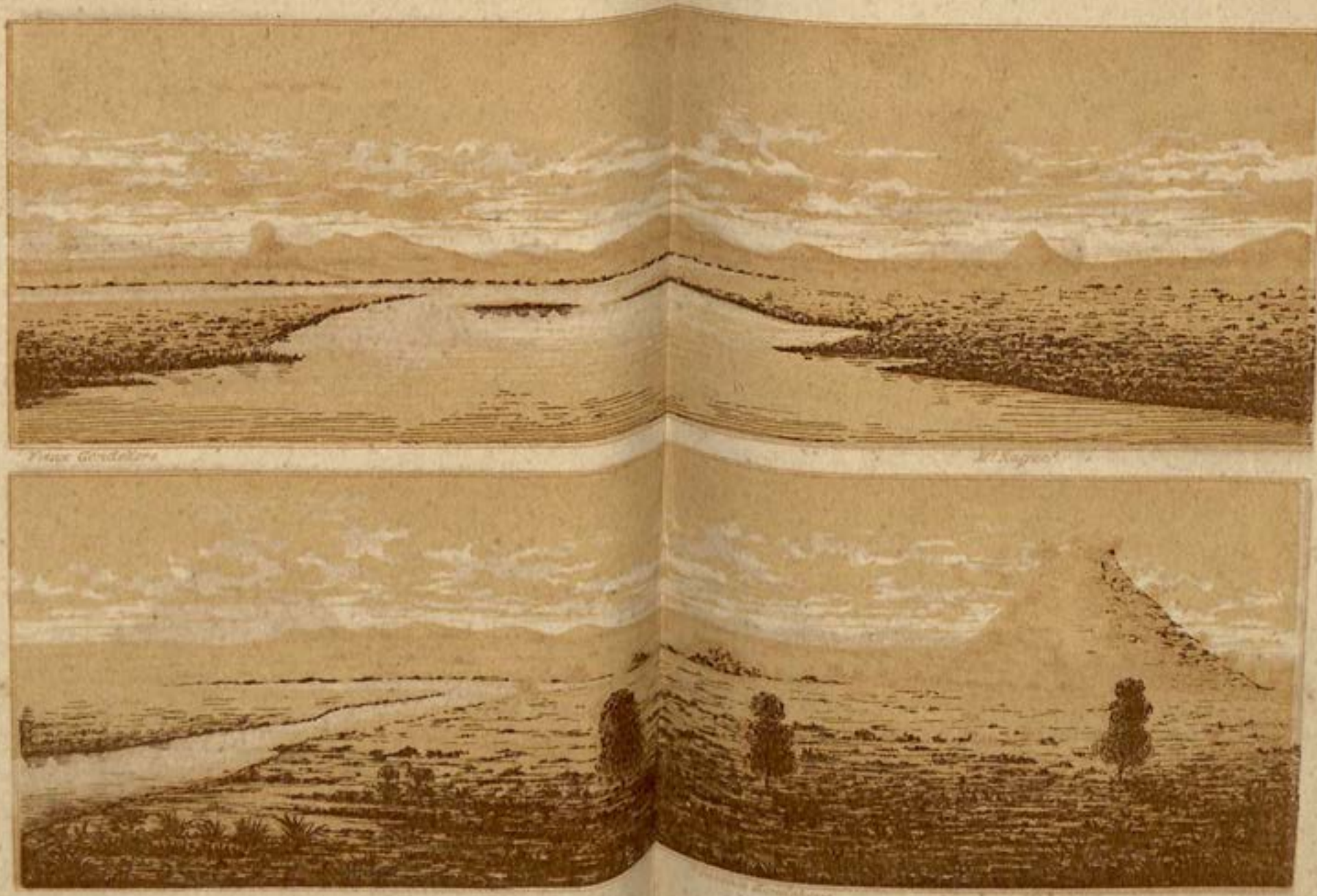
" 1st. Because it is not a healthy position, being sur- " rounded by marshes, and it lacks firewood for the use of " the steamboats, making it necessary to go two or three " hours march for wood. Lardo, on the contrary, is healthy, " the soil is good and near it there is a forest.

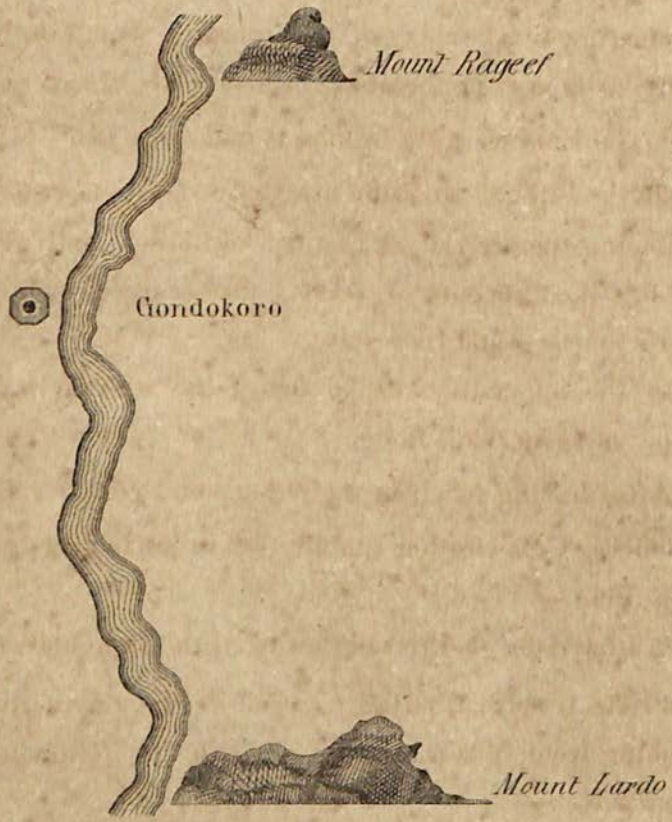
" 2nd. (And a strong reason.) Everybody here has be- " come, so to speak, rooted in Gondokoro, so that it is next " to impossible to get them away on service anywhere else. "

On the 18th. of October, 1874, Col. Gordon having received the reports of Lieut. Col. Long of the latter's journey to and from Uganda (that officer being already near Gondokoro on his return, and arriving almost as soon as his reports), wrote as follows : —

" I have the honour to send to His Highness an extract " of some reports received from Lieut. Col. Long, who has " just arrived from the country of Uganda, whither he went " with the people who brought presents for His Highness " from M'tesa in the month of April. I forward to you three " of these reports in original.

" I beg His Highness to take into consideration the " promotion of this officer to the grade of Colonel. He has " been for a long time a Lieut. Colonel, and I think that he




Mount Rageef
Gondokoro
Mount Lardo

" has well performed the duty to which I assigned him. In " order not to lose the mail I write this letter before he has " actually arrived here.

" There is no news of importance here since my last " letter, but I am more and more convinced of the necessity " of clearing this country of Dongolese. I would do it grad- " ually, as troops can be obtained to replace them.

" The Engineer, Mr. Kemp, is still quite ill. "

On the 19th. of the same month Col. Gordon wrote again, announcing the arrival of Lieut. Col. Long, and giving a rapid but clear account of what had occurred during that officer's journey, and its results.

In the appendix will be found the itinerary of this journey of Lieut. Col. Long.

After having received the written and verbal reports of this officer, Col. Gordon stated the following as his resolution; viz : —

" I have decided to send away all the Dongolese in these " districts, to seize Bir-Baker whenever he may arrive here " coming from M'tesa, and to establish the following mili- " tary posts : —

" One at Laboré; one at Dufflli (Ibrahimieh); one at Fa- " tiko and one at Foweira. (*See sketch.*)

" Also to send to king M'tesa a good representative, " and as for Kaba-Rega, to let him alone for the present.

" Lieut. Col. Long, who sailed on lake Victoria, ex- " presses the opinion that the lake is not more than ten miles

" wide. This officer has suffered much and he encountered
" many difficulties caused by the intrigues of the Dongolese.
" It is really astonishing that he escaped from them all.

" I feel confident that His Highness will reward him,(*)
" for his work has been an important one.

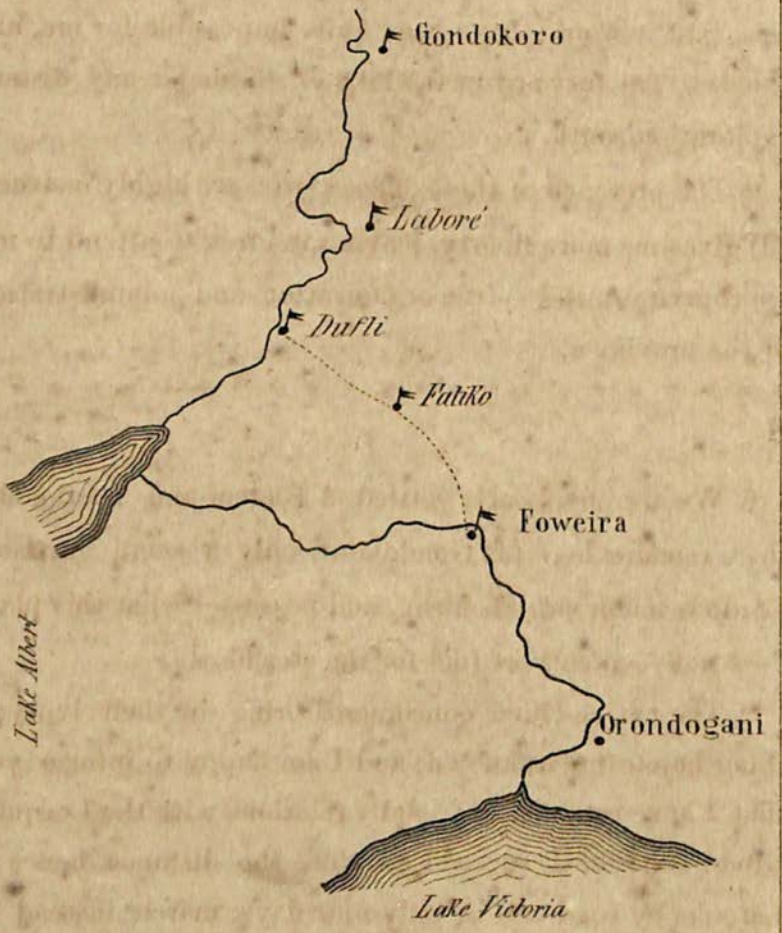
It will be remembered that a battalion of troops which had been serving with H. E. Munzinger-Bey had been designated for service in the Provinces of the Equator under Col. Gordon. For some time already these troops had been at Khartoom, and now Col. Gordon sent Lieut. Col. Long there to attend to their transportation to Lardo and to other business connected with his government. Lieut. Col. Long left Gondokoro on this service on the 29th. October, and reached Khartoom on the 9th. of November.

On the 17th. of November, 1874, Lieutenants Watson and Chippindall, of the Royal Engineers British Army, arrived at Col. Gordon's headquarters and reported to him for duty, they having temporarily resigned from the Royal Engineers and taken service under Col. Gordon in the Egyptian Army for the time being.

On the 21st. of that month, the Governor-General wrote from Gondokoro : —

" I have the honour to report to you for the information
" of His Highness, that Lieutenants Watson and Chippindall

(*) Lieut. Col. Long was promoted to the rank of Colonel and received the decoration of the order of the Medjidieh, 3rd class.


Gondokoro
Laboré
Dufli
Faliko
Foweira
Orondogani
Lake Albert
Lake Victoria

" arrived here on the 17th. November, and that I am unable
" fully to express to His Highness my gratitude for his kind-
" ness in sending me these officers. I have on hand so many
" things which require my presence here and to the north of
" this, that it would have been quite impossible for me, un-
" aided, to get forward to the lake or to make any distant
" exploration south.

" The presence of these officers (who are highly instruct-
" ed) gives me more liberty, leaving me free to attend to my
" appropriate duties — the organization and administration
" of the provinces.

* *

" We are now nearly settled at Rageef and Lardo, and
" there remains here (at Gondokoro) only a small garrison.
" Lardo is much more healthy, and possesses what this place
" does not — plenty of fuel for the steamers.

" The native chiefs continue to bring in their ivory; a
" thing heretofore unknown; and I am happy to inform you
" that I have established friendly relations with the Locquier
" tribes. Should I succeed in this, the distance hence to
" Latooka by road will be only four days march instead of
" ten days as it now is, since it is now necessary to make a
" wide circuit to avoid the hostility of these tribes. I am
" very desirous of establishing a good understanding with
" these people also for the purpose of opening a road from
" the Latooka country to the Sobat. The length of such a

" road ought not to exceed six days journey, and it is by " that route that the future telegraph line should pass.

" I am now preparing my expeditions to go south; and " hope they will soon set out. I shall send one of our iron " boats to Foweira for service between that point and Uron- " dogani. This route was found navigable by Col. Long. " Urondogani is but three days march from the palace of " M'tesa, to whom I am going to send the letter addressed " to him by His Highness together with the presents which " His Highness ordered me to send. I shall also send for- " ward the Ulema with the boat. I have not been willing " to send him earlier, because he ought to arrive at M'tesa's " under better conditions than any previous visitors; not " in the deplorable condition in which Speke Grant and Col. " Long arrived there.

" I have confided this mission to Mr. Ernest Linant (*) " (who has joined me and is in my personal private ser- " vice). He is a young gentleman of fine education and " agreable manners; and, as he speaks arabic, he is better " fitted than any other one here for this service.

" The other iron boat will be sent to Ibrahimieh (toge-

(*) Mr. Ernest Linant was the brother of Mr. Auguste Linant the former secretary, of Col. Gordon, who died at Gondokoro in September as noticed above. Both. were sons of His Excellency Linant-Pacha de Bellefonds. — Mr. Ernest Linant had left Cairo to join his brother in the service of Col. Gordon, but arrived at Gondokoro to meet the sad news of the former's death. He then joined Col. Gordon, and rendered important service.

" ther with the boat which His Highnes has been pleased to " design should she arrive in time) and I think it will not be " very long before I may be enabled to telegraph to His " Highness that the boats have started for the lake. I shall " not have need of a large number of troops, as I have al- " ready telegraphed to Your Excellency; if the troops behave " well we have nothing to fear from the negroes.

" I regret to announce to you the death of Major Camp- " bell, which took place at Khartoom.

" Thus, Col. Long, is the only field-officer remaining. " I beg His Highness to allow me to keep him yet if only " for a few months. He has rendered me great services.

On the 15th. December, 1874, he wrote, forwarding to Cairo the records of such scientific observations as had, up to that time, been made by Lieutenants Watson and Chippindall, including their observations of the transit of Venus.

These documents will be found in the appendix.

In the same letter he wrote : —

" Mr. Kemp continues to be ill in health, and as he is " the Engineer, I shall be delayed in getting the steamboat " set up; but I shall soon have the iron boats ready for " service.

" We have a large amount of ivory on hand, and I have " reason to hope that we shall not only have enough to pay " all the expenses of administration in the provinces, but " even that we may have a surplus. "

In a postscript to this letter, he reported that the native

chief, Larco, having continued to make war against the other tribes in submission to the government, he had arrested him and sent him to Khartoom. This action on the part of the Governor-General seems to have produced an excellent effect upon the tribes in the vicinity, and to have given general satisfaction.

At this time Col. Gordon was enabled to report the organization of governmental districts along the whole line south from the northern frontier of his provinces down to the Victoria Nile, (the Somerset river of Speke) the chief stations being the following : —

1st. Sobat station. — At the junction of the Sobat river with the Nile – garrison 50 Soudan-regulars;

2nd. Nasr station. — On the Sobat – garrison 100 Dongolese irregulars ;

3rd. Rabatchambé. — 30 Soudan regulars – 150 Dongolese irregulars ;

4th. Makraka station. — Country of Makraka Niam-Niam – 20 Soudan regulars, 200 Dongolese ;

5th. Bor station. — 10 Soudan regulars, 150 Dongolese ;

6th. Latooka station. — 10 Soudan regulars 100 Dongolese ;

7th. Lardo (Headquarters). — 180 Soudan regulars, 50 Egyptian regulars ;

8th. Rageef station. — 80 Soudan regulars ;

9th. Ibrahimieh (duffli). — 100 Soudan regulars ;

FATIKO STATION. — 250 Soudan regulars, 100 Dongolese;

FOWEIRA STATION. — 100 Soudan regulars, 100 Dongolese.

The regular troops were all placed under the command of their own officers, and thus, while advantage was had of all the knowledge of the country and people possessed by the Dongolese, yet they were held in check by the presence of officers of the regular establishment of the government, and were prevented from taking their old tone with the natives. Law and order began for the first time to make itself regularly and systematically felt in central Africa.

The above letter closes the series of reports for the year 1874, and the first part of this summary.

As we look back and reflect on the condition of affairs which existed in those regions on the arrival there of Col. Gordon, nine months previously, we may not only be satisfied with the results obtained in that space of time, but, more than that, we may well be astonished.

What are the results?

1st. The White Nile had been mapped with very considerable accuracy from Khartoom to Rageef;

2nd. The slave-trade on the White Nile had received the deadliest blow ever yet dealt to it. This trade had been rendered so dangerous and so uncertain in its pecuniary results that no intelligent trader, however great his desire to engage in such traffic, would venture to do so while Colonel Gordon, or any man like him, should be there to carry into

execution the precise orders of His Highness the Khedive for its prevention and suppression;

3rd. Confidence and peace had been established in all the region about Gondokoro; and the tribes which nine months before had been so hostile and so watchful, that food for the troops had to be obtained by transporting it from Khartoom or by military raids; these tribes, now at peace between themselves and with the government, gladly brought in to the posts, for sale, their beef, their dhoorah and their ivory;

4th. The work of opening a line of water-communication between Gondokoro and the great lakes had been seriously commenced and considerably advanced;

5th. Communications had been opened between the Governor-General and M'tesa, the powerful chief who ruled the country of Uganda on the shores of lake Victiora, and all doubt had been removed as to whether or not the stream which flows from Lake Victoria at Ripon Falls is in direct communication with the stream which pours its waters into Lake Albert near Magungo. The connection had been proved;

6th. Governmental districts had been formed, and government organized from the northernmost limit of the provinces confided to him down to Foweira on the South, and communications between the distant posts and the central station had been secured;

7th. New expeditions for exploration and organization had been prepared and were ready to commence their o pera tion with the beginning of the new year.

Such were the results of nine months. With these results His Highness the Khedive was so well satisfied that he was graciously pleased to confer upon Col. Gordon the grade of General of Division, and to send him the insignia of grand-officer of the order of the Osmanieh.

END OF PART I.

APPENDIX I.

Itinerary of Lieut.-Colonel LONG.

Expedition from Gondokoro to Lake Victoria and discovery of Lake Ibrahim.

On board steamer *Bordêne*, — near Gondokoro,
16th *December* 1874.

To His Excellency, General C. P. STONE, *Chief of Staff of the Army.*

GENERAL,

In obedience to the orders of His Highness the Khedive, transmitted through Your Excellency by telegram, I have the honor to submit the subjoined itinerary of an expedition confided to me by His Excellency the Governor-General of the provinces of the Equator, to the kingdom of M'tesa, the country of Uganda.

The night previous to his departure, returning to Khartoom, Colone. Gordon indicated to me his desire that I should visit M'tesa, present him gifts, and reconnoiter the country.

A black, named Ba-Baker, ivory agent of M'tesa, had reached Foweira, near Karuma Falls, and thence, accompanied by troops bear-

ing ivory from Fatiko, had reached Gondokoro with letters addressed to Sir Samuel Baker, supposed to be from Lieut. Cameron at Ujiji. These letters came through M'tesa, who had entrusted them, as well as presents to His Highness, to this same Ba-Baker, who told me, afterwards " I prevented Baker (Sir Samuel) from reaching Uganda. You " are a fortunate man; I will do everything to secure your admission " to Uganda. "

If the season was unpropitious, other circumstances seemed to augment the obstacles to the enterprise. There were no horses or mules (Colonel Gordon gave me his horse, a fine healthy animal who bore me, swimming or walking, through slum and bog, rain and sleet, and was afterwards returned to him at Gondokoro in tolerable good health), but I found a few sickly donkeys. The stores en route from England were perhaps at Khartoom, and among the decaying stores of Sir Samuel Baker's magazine I found only coffee, sugar and one tent, already rotten and ragged. The hypocritical Ba-Baker claimed that I could take but little of this. This fellow wanted for himself the porters to carry his own merchandise and the luggage of his numerous wives and children And then the unfavorable auguries of the officers. And the personel of the expedition was against me, if I except the two brave soldiers Said and Abdel, who were afterwards my sole dependance, my companions and friends. Ba-Baker had adroitly advised me "not to take more soldiers than these two, as it would " as he said " displease M'tesa."

Ibrahim-Effendy, my dragoman, was an exiled spy, whose continued machinations against me not only verified the justness of the decree that sent him here, but compelled me to send him back while yet but four days distant from M'tesa, to the garrison at Foweira.

Kellermann, an Alsatian, who had been engaged at Khartoom by Col. Gordon as a valet, representing himself afterwards as a mechanical

engineer and an " old soldier. " The latter rôle he filled to perfection; being perfectly helpless, even to childishness. I would have returned him in the early days of March, but I had not the means, and I could not abandon him. He was a man of forty years of age; but his infirmities were those of a man of eighty.

My cook Adam, whom I brought from Cairo in the haste of departure, proved to be a miserable lazy fellow; feigning illness or drunk all the time; quite useless to me.

At Fatiko, I found a soldier named Selim, originally from Zanzibar, who had lived in Uganda and spoke its language. He was of great service to me; but his character and subsequent action were such that I did not recommend him to Col. Gordon.

This short glimpse of my future family is given that the untoward circumstances under which I left Gondokoro may be understood.

The object of my expedition was too great to permit me to surrender to obstacles even greater than these.

My force then consisted of: the soldiers Said and Abdel, armed with Sniders; Selim armed with percussion musket; Ibrahim-Effendy, dragoman; Kellermann and Adam, servants; and Suleman, saïs.

The force returning from Gondokoro to the post of Fatiko consisted of two lieutenants and sixty soldiers, regulars, and Suleman, a Dongolese, commanding a party of irregular soldiers, with a heterogeneous mass of camp-followers, women and children, and three-hundred Fatiko negroes porters of luggage.

Col. Gordon had left Gondokoro on the 21st of April, 1874, for Khartoom. My itinerary notes as follows: —

April, 24th. — A fearful thunder and rain storm which lasted through last night has damped my ardor clothes and baggage. It is my first presentation to a tropical rain !

I wrote hurried letters to Col. Gordon announcing my departure

and reporting my failure to induce Loro, the chief of the Bari, to make overtures to Belignan, the hostile and redoubtable chief, to procure porters.

Loro refuses absolutely * * *

sandy and cut by streams whose waters are light and sweet. We again cross the Khor-Ramleh, which has a winding course, and finally empties its waters into the Bahr-el-abiad nearly opposite Gebel Rageef. The country here is known as Belad-Nashou. The chief is disposed to be friendly, but his people fly at our approach. The former raids of the Dongolese have caused this timidity of the natives.

APRIL, 27th.— We start at half-past six A. M. The Lieutenant of the troops was very ill. I administered to him medicine and relieved him; and, unfortunately for my repose, established a reputation as *Hakeem* to the diminution of my poor private stores. Bivouaced. Rain and fever.

APRIL, 28th. — I was awake at five o'clock A. M. but our departure was delayed until six. While waiting for coffee I called to me a Fatiko porter, an under-chief who speaks a little arabic, named Hadeed (iron). This man is a worker in iron and copper wire. The Fatiko delights in encasing his ears with coils of wire, and coils of finely polished steel and copper wire are wound with precision and neatness from the base of the neck upward almost under the ears. He is, thus, stiff-necked, and has the appearance of a London swell with a choker collar, whilst, as to his head, the coiffure is really wonderful. It has the shape of the latest fashion of Parisian *belles*, giving a decidedly feminine expression to the man.

I asked Hadeed: " Where is your father? "

" Dead, " he answered.

" Where do you think he has gone to? " I added.

" Into the earth at Fatiko, " he replied.

" Don't you think he has gone to heaven? continued I pointing upward. "

With the utmost disdain he said to me. " Don't bother me with

" such ideas, that come from Gondokoro! (*) You know that one " may never climb up there ! "

All this loses by translation, but the gestures, expression and accent of Hadeed were such as to provoke the greatest mirth.

Marching at six A. M., after four hours of march we left the Bari country and entered that of the Moogi. At four P. M. the advanced guard reported the assembling of masses of the natives, whose hostile dispositions were well known. It was here that a year ago a lieutenant and thirty men were massacred by these Moogi. Hardly had our bivouac been formed and sentries posted, when information was brought me that three of our porters had been killed. They had disobeyed my positive orders, and had evaded the line of sentinels that I had quickly thrown around the camp, and while plundering the huts of the natives they had been lanced. After completing dispositions for defence I made a sortie with twenty men, and the savages fled precipitately after a few shots. I failed to recover two bodies. Why they had carried them off gave rise to a suspicion of canabalistic designs. Of this, however, I cannot speak positivly. The other, I found, evidently *in articulo mortis.* He had no less than nine fearful wounds by the lance. I tried to staunch them, but he died, and was buried at sunset. The savages drove off four of our cattle. They kept up a fearful noise all night, and forced me to keep the troops under arms. Rain fell throughout the night.

April, 29th. — We marched at half-past six o'clock A. M. The day cloudy and disagreeable. The Moogi hung on our rear and left-flank in great numbers. I restrained my men and prevented firing. The es-

(*) At Gondokoro there had been, formerly, a christian mission composed of Austrian priests.

tablishment of a commercial route, not war, was the object we were to attain. This must be a peaceable road.

The country is park-like and rolling, and has a green covering that delights the eye. The people cultivate their lands, and I believe they would not be hostile were they not forced to it by raids of shelter seeking soldiers that pass.

Shower succeeded shower throughout the night.

APRIL, 30th. — We marched at half-past six A. M. The savages still followed us. During three hours the march was through a jungle at the base of two mountains; the path difficult.

At mid-day we arrived at Laboré. This is the country of some of our porters, and their parents came to welcome them. The greeting is certainly novel. A father saluted his son near me by taking his head between his hands and spitting upon his forehead. The men and women are ugly and brutal-looking.

MAY, 1st. — We marched at seven o'clock A. M. Suleman had in charge a prisoner from Gondokoro, a Tunisian. As he was sick, we left him in charge of Wani, the friendly sheik, who is the ivory agent for this district.

MAY, 2nd. — We marched at six o'clock A. M. Our guide lost the way. The road passes through jungle and marsh and is very tortuous.

At one o'clock P. M. we arrived at the Asua river, which Sir Samuel Baker crossed Jan'y 9th, 1874, during the dry season. It is now swelling rapidly, and Suleman says it will in a few weeks become impassable. When we crossed it the depth was from three to four feet. The bed is passably good and I do not fear it in returning. It is about 100 yards wide. We bivouac at three o'clock P. M.

MAY, 3rd. — We marched at five o'clock A. M. and after three hours on the road, we reached Miani's tree, known as Appuddo. Suleman and his irregulars left us here to go to Fabbo and Faloro. Here

also Kellermann, until now my servant, told me that he is "a gentleman and the son of a general!"

MAY, 4th. — We marched at six o'clock A. M. The country here presents the same aspect as for the past few days, but is interspersed with jungle and high grass. The march was a difficult one. We bivouaced at half-past one P. M.

MAY, 5th. — Two of our porters died on the road to-day. Several of the people of Uganda, who are returning with us, have died. We bivouaced at two o'clock P. M. under the shadow of mount Shooa, amid great boulders. A stream runs along the base of the mountain.

The Fatiko, of all the savages I have seen, is the most honest and faithful; and the little kindnesses which I extended to them were afterwards recalled with pleasure.

MAY, 6th. — We marched at twenty minutes-past six, and arrived at Fatiko at half-past eleven A. M. The Fatiko people, perched upon the huge rocks, greeted the return of their comrades. I was received at the garrison with appropriate honors by the troops, and my reception by the officers was enthusiastic in the extreme. The commander of the station, an Adjutant-Major, told me that many of his men were sick and debilitated, suffering from old wounds. It is common here, as the *gerh* weed poisons and leaves an obstinate wound.

At Fatiko the ground is high; and several mountains lift their abrupt sides to a considerable height above surrounding country. The water here is delicious. It springs from the ground with a gurgling sound, and for the first time for years I have seen a beautiful clear spring of water and have drunk deeply from its fountains. At this season fever prevails here, being wafted hither from marshy fetid grounds between this and Foweira. I here took the soldier Selim to serve as interpreter.

MAY, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th passed at Fatiko station.

MAY, 12th. — We marched at half-past eight A. M. Wat-el-mek goes with me as far as Foweira, with an escort of soldiers who belong to that garrison. I find myself so weak from the effects of fever that I can only with difficlty mount my horse. All the rest of the party are in similar condition. During the night I had a sharp attack.

MAY, 13th. — We marched at seven o'clock A. M. The country here is wild, uncultivated and uninhabited, save by elephants, deer and buffaloes. The ground is marshy and difficult to traverse. My horse slipped and plunged in elephant holes at almost every step. There was a fearful rain falling throughout the night.

MAY, 14th. — We passed through a fetid and asphixiating atmosphere. This is the Kidi wilderness described by Speke.

MAY, 15th. — We marched at seven o'clock A. M. The country is similar to that passed through yesterday.

MAY, 16th. We marched at forty minutes-past six A. M. At two o'clock P. M. we came near the Victoria-Nile, opposite to the post of Foweira. The Adjutant-Major commanding that post sent to welcome me, and sent me bananas.

MAY, 17th. — The native porters from Fatiko returned to-day to their homes. Rionga sent his boats and the passage of the river was made. The river is here about a hundred yards wide, and is filled with hippopotami and crocodiles. My horse was with difficulty forced (blindfolded) into a large canoe and was safely landed on the opposite bank.

The son of Rionga came with his followers to aid me.

The station of Foweira is situated on a high bluff bank of the river, almost two hours march distant from Karuma falls, and is garrisoned by sixty Dongolese and a regular force of about one hundred and fifty men of the Soudani.

The officers and many of the men of this Soudani force served in

Mexico, and the Adjtuant-Major and his officers extended to myself and my men every possible kindness and attention. The regular force is stationed in a square earthwork. As at Fatiko, I found the garrison extremely neat and clean.

The ex-king Rionga came to see me. He was dispossessed of M'rooli, his former residence, by Kamrasi, who waged continual war against him. After the death of Kamrasi, Keba-Rega, his successor, continued the war until finally Rionga placed himself under the protection of the garrison of Foweira. He now lives on an island about eight or ten miles from the garrison. He is exceedingly well disposed towards the government, and expressed to me the hope that I would advise that he should be aided in regaining possession of M'rooli. There is something in the countenance of Rionga which won at once my respect and sympathy. I presented him with beads, white and red cloth, and tarbouches, with which he seemed greatly pleased. He wore a long black coat, but was barefooted.

It is represented to me that below Karuma falls the river is full of rapids and unnavigable. That from Karuma falls, the river runs westward a distance of eight days' journey and then enters and passes through lake Albert to flow north.

About Foweira there are many bananas grown, and to the southward, as I am informed, there are bananas, yams and sweet-potatoes in great quantities.

Between Fatiko and this I have seen many signs of elephants, and I am informed that in Unyoro they exist in great numbers.

MAY, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, Lieut.-Col. Long remained at Foweira.

MAY, 25th. — Marched at nine o'clock A. M. accompanied by the Adjutant-Major (to whom I am indebted for his extreme kindness) as far as Kissembois the residence of Rionga. By the latter I was wel-

comed with presents of bananas, potatoes and milk. At night, accompanied by his chiefs, a dance was given me. The music of these people is not disagreeable. Their language is that of Uganda. Most of them are naked ; but some are dressed in cloth made of the bark of a tree that grows here. A music-box, fifes, &c., and presents given to them seemed to please them ; but a magnetic battery with which I administered shocks, rendered them wild with delight. Suleman the saïs being unable to proceed farther, I was deprived of his valuable service.

MAY, 26th. — Ba Baker informed me to-day that he hadl eft all of his effects at Foweira, and that he must send back for them. This is only an excuse of his, as he desires to remain here and drink merissa.

The ground here is low and spongy, and we were devoured by mosquitos and other insects. Rionga and his ministers came again to see me. I made him a speech in which I thanked him for all that he did to save Sir Samuel Baker-Pacha.

It was due to Rionga that Sir Samuel Baker escaped the clutches of Keba Rega. Rionga furnished the boats with which he crossed the river, and supplied him with food.

To return to the dance; the musician of King Rionga was seated at his feet and accompanied a song by thrumming on an instrument resembling a guitar. The song finished, all present huddled together to remark upon my color, my hair and my teeth. I was the first white man they had ever seen, and the horse was no less than myself an object of wonder and delight which found vent in loud and boisterous laughter. I showed them the No. 8 Riley elephant gun, and fired at a tree a hundred yards distant, the bullet making a hole through the trunk and passing on. Their astonishment was great, and they at once named me the *Chadid.*

MAY, 27th. — Remained with Rionga.

MAY, 28th. — Ba Baker's porters did not wish to move; but after

an hour's exertions I succeeded in starting them. Rionga accompanied me. He was dressed in cloth made of the bark of a tree; but it was beautifully finished and worn in the style of a roman toga across the shoulders. He was armed with a spear. Approaching me, he said in an undertone : " Beware of Ba Baker, he 'is false, I know him since " a long time." He extended his hand and bade me an affectionate farewell, I said to him : — " When you see me again I shall have re- " turned by boat, by the way of the river from M'Tesa, — look for me " then," he said to me: — " No, you cannot," and his look of certainty as he said this was discouraging. My farewells were said to the officers and the Adjutant-Major, and I was soon alone with my three soldiers and my drones.

The road lays through banana forests. The country is here flat; but in the distance mountains rise abruptly from the plain and serve to break the monotony of the scenery.

MAY, 29th. — Strange to say there was no rain last night. New excuses were made by the people to remain in bivouac. The Uganda porters are the most irritating lazy rascals I ever saw. Being in their power, I was forced to remain, angry and inactive; and here anger is sure to be followed by fever. An expedition through these countries should be independent of these lazy porters and should have soldiers, and mules for transporting baggage. At midday to-day, Morako, a M'tongoli, becoming exasperated against one of the lazy porters, cut off his ears. The poor wretch's cries were piercing; but his comrades only laughed at his misfortune.

MAY, 30th. — It rained to-day. We had here no river water, but were forced to drink from the holes made in the soil by the feet of the elephants and buffaloes. The road was marshy, and fetid odors arise here from the ground and nauseate one. After seven hours and a half of march we bivouaced, but found only bad water to drink.

During the march to-day Ba-Baker twice sent alongside my horse, a boy having small-pox. Twice I drove him away, and then I gave Ba-Baker to understand that the next time such a thing shall be done, it shall be dangerous for him. To-day I had a sharp attack of fever.

MAY, 31st. — I found myself better of the fever this morning. We marched at seven o'clock. At mid-day we passed M'rooli, and at one P. M. crossed the river Kafou. It was from this point that Sir Samuel Baker turned westward towards lake Albert. All my people are sick to-day. Saïd and myself made the soup. A genuine jungle-fever seized me. Its attacks are always sudden and sharp, and they leave one almost in a state of collapse.

JUNE, 1st. — M'tesa, having heard of my approach, sent people to tell Ba-Baker to hasten his arrival. All are sick of fever, myself included, I being sick at heart. The inaction of the bivouac is terrible to me. I had no one with whom to converse, and was therefore left to my thoughts and doubts and the irritation of delay.

JUNE, 2nd. — Still delayed. Fever and quinine for companions. While in this state, and not in the best of humours, my Rionga-men came and asked me to shoot my "big gun" against the country (Unyoro) of Kaba-Rega, their enemy, where we then were. I dismissed them summarily.

JUNE, 3rd. — The Riongi came again. This time they came to present me with a basket of indian corn. This relief to my unwholesome diet was a godsend.

JUNE, 4th. — This morning my lips were swollen and bleeding from some cause.

JUNE, 5th. — We started at seven o'clock A. M. but after two hours' marching, in spite of my protestations, all bivouaced. I could not do otherwise than to submit. My lips were bursting with fever. Ibrahim-Effendi is always sick and is perfectly useless to me. Kellermann and Adam as well; if I want anything to eat I must get it myself.

JUNE, 6th. — We made a march of five hours. The weather very damp. It rained all night.

JUNE, 7th. — We marched this morning at seven o'clock and halted at ten A. M. The weather is fearfully wet. The country passed over is marshy and, at almost every step, my horse slipped into holes from which he extricated himself only with difficulty. The night was rainy and miserable.

JUNE, 8th. — We marched at ten minutes past eight A.M. and kept the road until two P. M. The people of the country fled at our approach, leaving their huts to be pillaged. The villages here are all found in groves of banana trees. Attached to each village, is an open space where bananas are dried for converting into flour. In the huts are found a plentiful supply of ripe bananas, sweet-potatoes, beans &c. and the merissa pot. The density of population, and the wild glee of the Uganda indicate our approach to the Uganda frontier. We are now upon neutral ground which separates Unyoro (Keba-Rega) from Uganda (M'tesa).

JUNE, 9th. — We started at forty-five minutes past six A. M. and marched until eleven o'clock. We were then in Uganda. The sheik Morako decided to make a raid upon a village of his own people. The men, with wild yells threw themselves upon the hidden village surrounded by banana trees. Soon Morako returned triumphant, bringing away captive three goats, three sheep, three dogs and three women. I learned from Morako and from Selim that the M'tongoli (sheiks) have this priviledge accorded to them by M'tesa.

The country improves as we advance into Uganda. Instead of the low pestiferous marshy region we have traversed, Uganda presents broad roads that wind around and climb steep hills which are covered with a green mantle. The mountains in close proximity lose themselves in the misty atmosphere.

At the bases of the hills, however, run treacherous muddy streams, almost impassable, through which my horse flounders and plunges, and into which, dismounting, I am forced to flounder waist deep in the disgusting putrid mud. How many times have I had to wash with difficulty this disgusting paste from my person, and then, whilst waiting the tardy passage of the timid natives, to wash my horse, covered with slime and mud.

The water that we drink here is execrable.

JUNE, 10th. — We remained in bivouac.

JUNE, 11th. — There arrived at my camp a *Kahotah* (a great M'tongoli) with orders from M'tesa to bring me cows, potatoes, bananas &c. He arrived with banners, music and a numerous suite, and encamping near me sent me word that " he would receive my visit. " To accede would be to acknowledge his superiority, and I decided not to visit him. I replied to his messengers : " tell your master that I am come " to visit the great M'tesa, and my visit is to him alone. " This decided the matter, and he said that he would come to see me.

JUNE, 12th. — I remained in camp, waiting the pleasure of this Kahotah, who, it would seem, is sent to delay me. He says that M'tesa is building houses for me and preparing a great *fantasia.*

JUNE, 13th. — Proofs existing of the duplicity and treachery of my dragoman Ibrahim, I arrested him to-day, and arranged that he shall remain at the Zeriba of Morako until he can be sent back to Foweira.

JUNE, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. — Remained in same camp. I was ill of fever and all my people also. Even Saïd, who was born on the banks of the White Nile, was down with this fever.

JUNE, 18th. — We marched this morning at seven o'clock. Messengers arrived from M'tesa to hasten our movements as he was desirous of seeing the white man. The message translated from their language

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runs: " do not let him walk on the grass. " The road passed through mud and slough, black mud that smells fearfully. At half-past ten we suddenly came into broad *well swept* roads, 25 metres wide. We ascended a steep hill, and from its summit I saw the beautiful panorama of Uganda spread itself towards the lake, cut by mountain and hill, with countless forests of bananas waving in the breeze, and the country green and beautiful.

At forty-five minutes pas ten A. M. we bivouaced, the rain falling.

JUNE, 19th. — We started at seven o'clock A. M. The country passed through was rolling and hilly, and the roads were good, save here and there a slough or ravine of marshy bottom. A range of mountains was on the right, called by the natives Yohomah.

At nine A. M. we arrived at the summit of a hill called Bimbah, which commands the surrounding country. The prospect thence is beautiful. At noon we bivouaced. Here I was presented with a handful of peanuts grown here. The plantains and bananas of the region are large in size and delicious in flavor.

JUNE, 20th. — We marched at seven A. M. The road was lined with banana forests, from which rushed out, throngs of men, women and children, to see the white man and the horse ! At the foot of the hill we were joined by a column of men dressed in fantastic fashion, some with plantain leaves around their heads and necks, and attended by deafening music. They numbered two thousand, more or less, and forming column they followed me, whilst the Kahotah preceded me, displaying the flag of Uganda.(*)

The column advanced, and on either side fantastically dressed

(*) The Uganda flag consists of a white ground of 12 inches wide from the staff, 36 inches red, bordered withe three pendant strips of monkey skin, of long hair, common to the country.

skirmishers whirled their old muskets in the air and ran, firing their uncertain pieces and turning somersaults.

We halted upon the brow of a high hill in a wide open space, with a high cane wall on the left, where was a numerous throng of women. This is the palace of the mother of M'tesa, the widowed queen of Suna. She sent me her greeting, a civility which I returned, and we continued our march.

An hour later we came to the summit of another hill, whence I beheld on the top of yet another hill, five hundred yards distant, the palace of M'tesa, at the portal of which was assembled a numerous throng. The messengers of M'tesa arrived and threw themselves at my feet to express the welcome of the king. These messengers are the constant attendants of M'tesa at the Court. Chosen as they are for their ferocious appearance (they look like demons) with gleaming eyes and long black beards, they shew their mixed blood. Perhaps they came from Malays from Zanzibar. Their dress consists of pantaloons of red flannel, with black borders, a tunic of same stuff and color, with broad black stripes across the breast, from which hangs a fringe of goats hair: a red cloth turban, around which is wound, in tasteful coils, a finely plaited cord, at the same time the badge and the instrument of their deadly office. They are the executioners of M'tesa.

The king sent to beg that I would approach and show him the animal upon which I was seated.

This menagerie-like show of myself was becoming irksome : but I determined to do all possible to win the friendship and confidence of the king, and, plunging spurs into my horse, I descended the hill towards the palace at a furious pace. The road was full of holes, and at this speed the horse stumbled; but after a desperate struggle he regained his feet. The crowd, and M'tesa with them, fled in fright; their screams of terror caused me to turn and quickly regain the hill

amid the *wah-wahs!* echoed by thousands. My *début* was a success.

The M'tongolis then conducted me to my house, an enclosed *zeribah* not far from the palace.

The king sent me there a present of sugar-cane. I went to take a bath at a spring near by, and water was brought to me in plantain leaves. The people here are neatly dressed, and clean in appearance.

At night the band of the Court kept up its rude hoarse beating, accompanied, as it always is, by the vocal imitation of the crow. I tried to sleep; but it was impossible, owing to the annoyances of musquitoes and drums.

I have consumed fifty-eight days (delays included) in the march from Gondokoro: but this season is unfavorable to travel.

JUNE, 21st. — At an early hour a *Marsalah* (messenger) came to conduct me to the palace. All Uganda was agog. The entrance or outer wall of my establishment, where the Egyptian flag was planted, was encircled by the curious. My horse, bridled and saddled, stood at the door, an object of wonder and fear. I dressed in full uniform, and, fortunately for the effect, the gold cord and lace were untarnished by the dampness that had permeated all my other effects. The gold lace and the bright-red pantaloons gained such murmurs of approbation from the crowd, that I felt assured that tinsel and glitter strike their fancy favorably. I mounted my horse; Ba-Baker, Saïd, Abdul and Selim (the soldier so well known in Uganda) from their mein seemed to partake with me the honor of this strange and wildly delighted escort. The outer wall of the palace was soon reached. This palace is situated on the summit of a prominent hill. It is a pyramidal structure of straw, in the centre of an amphitheatre formed by seven high walls constructed of straw and cane. Cow-bells are attached to detached doors, which were lifted away and left the entrance free. The intervals between the gates (about twenty yards apart) were occupied

by servants. I passed successively seven gates, and then halted to dismount.

M'tesa is a man of thirty-five years of age. He is tall and graceful. His face expresses energy and intelligence; in his movements he is nervous. He advanced to greet me with a slightly perceptible imitation of a lion's step. I returned his very graceful salute, and he motioned me to enter. He surveyed me with a wondering, almost startled look, and stepped slowly backwards to his royal chair at the rear of a corridor, formed by the supporting posts of his hut. Built of straw and cane, this hut differs from those common in the country in that it is pyramidal in form, unusually high, and finished within with American cotton cloth, strips of which run across the ceiling and down the wall behind the royal chair, giving the place a decidedly home-like and neat appearance. This is not only the palace, but in fact, palace, council-chamber and temple! A high backed chair, not badly made (home-made), over which is thrown a blue cloth with rich gold trimming, is the royal seat. A cushion supported his sandalled feet (sandals of Moorish appearance and fabric, evidently from Zanzibar), whilst near this cushion, upon the carpet, lay a highly polished tusk of ivory.

M'tesa himself was dressed very much after the fashion of the better class of Arab merchants. The closely fitting coat that fell nearly to his feet was of dark-blue cloth, trimmed with gold. He wore a turban, and his general appearance was decidedly Arabic. From his waist was suspended a Turkish scimetar supported by a gold belt, richly worked, said to be a present from the Sultan of Zanzibar. On either side of him were his favorites (perhaps relatives). Along the sides of the hut were ranged the numerous M'tongoli (cheiks). At each column stood one of his executioners, whose dress and appearance I have already described. One of these fellows, in particular, had the keenest and most devilish eye and the most diabolical face I have

ever seen. He seemed to be aware of it, and tried the effect on me. M'tesa, however, plied me with questions. My seat, an honor never before accorded to any one, was placed near him.

I addressed M'tesa as follows : —

" O great king of Africa, M'tesa, I come to salute you by order " of the Pacha of Gondokoro, in the name of the great Sultan at " Cairo. Ever since the time of Speke, the world has talked much of " an unknown and great king M'tesa, and my August Master in send- " ing me near him, wishes to express his friendship for the greatest " king of Africa. "

This was received with exclamations of great delight. All cried : *kuringi ! kurungi !* (good good) and the M'tongolis straightway fell upon their knees, having their hands clasped raised them in quick succession, repeating for at least half an hour the word *yanzig ! yanzig ! yanzig !* Ba-Baker and the dragoman, a Zanzibarite who, is at the same time professor of arabic to M'tesa (who speaks a little arabic) interpreted this to me as " thanking him for having brought so great a " prince to Uganda. "

Last scene of all that ends this strange eventful history and interview is blood. Thirty of his subjects were seized, quickly bound with cords and, a few paces distant, crowned with dissevered heads the honor of the white man's visit to M'tesa ! I asked the question if these were criminals that awaited such an event to expiate their crimes; the reply was " no. " Thus, M'tesa, though more intelligent and more open to conviction, has yet this strange and bloody instinct common to African kings.

As I rose to go, M'tesa followed, and insisted upon showing me his hundred wives. They were very curious, and crowded around me, examined my uniform and, with him, laughed and giggled in the most undignified manner. The view from his inner Court is really splendid.

Apparently Murchison's creek is but a few rods distant: but really it is three hours' march distant. On all sides are beautiful hills and dales that lose themselves in the mist, which seems ever to conceal from gaze the mysterious lake.

Accompanied by M'tesa through the different gates, I bade him *au revoir*, mounted my horse and returned to my zeriba. Great was the surprise of my escort; and, far into the night, I listened to their observations.

I had forgotten to mention that the Kahotah, the M'tongoli who had been charged with going to meet me and express to me the delight of M'tesa at my coming and to present to me, with his salutations, the much-prized cows, had presented neither to me. Some zealous courtier had advised M'tesa of this. He was called to judgment, and prostrate before the king, was asked by him why had he not obeyed his orders. At this critical moment I intervened and excused the proud Kahotah by taking his fault on my own shoulders and thus saved his life.

Another M'tongoli, who had accompanied Ba-Baker with letters to Gondokoro, then prostrated himself, and on bended knee gave his report after *yanzig*-ing a hundred times. He told M'tesa about a big canoe that goes by steam, and the eyes of M'tesa glistened with excitement while he applied to me to know whether his minister was lying or not. I cofirmed his story, and then the M'tongoli extolled me and told of my great qualities as a medicine-man, declaring that I had saved his life on the road. All savage Africans have a strange prediliction for medicine: and " give me *dower* " was his constant cry, notwithstanding I invariably told him I had none, and that I myself was suffering and had nothing to check my disease with.

M'tesa sent me fifty-six great bunches of bananas, ten packages of cloth made of *wood*, twenty earthern jars, three packages of sugar-cane, two of salt, fifty cows and twenty goats.

JUNE, 22nd. — At eight o'clock A. M. the messenger came and informed me that M'tesa was impatient to see me. The gifts which I had prepared were sent before. The road to the palace was lined on either side by ranks of kneeling men. As I approached, the gates were quickly thrown open, and I was admitted. At the time of my entrance the Council was in session and M'tesa was listening to the reports of his ministers. The hut had quite the appearance of a hall of justice. M'tesa was dressed in a robe of violet silk, and wore a tarboosh instead of the turban. The presents were displayed before him, and elicited innumerable wah-wahs! A large mirror, a music-box and a galvanic battery were objects of great wonder. I added to these a rifle, (Reilly N° 8) which I had taken from the store house, at Fatiko. At this he said to me: " Now you have made me happy. I have a gun like yours. You are certainly a great man. "

M'tesa seemed fearful that he was treating with one who was not his equal. I divined this, and spoke to him of the life of the great sovereign of Egypt, of his palace and gardens; and by cards and pictures, endeavoured to give him an idea of a palace instead of a hut; of well organized troops instead of the confused noisy mass of raiders that despoiled only his own people. I spoke to him of horses and carriages, and the latter became a mania with him.

He asked if I would make war for him against Kaba-Rega. " He " is (said he) a bad man, and deserves to be killed." I replied to him: " Not yet, wait until I shall see the Pacha at Gondokoro. "

I broached the subject of a visit to the lake and my prospective return by the river * * * * * * * * * * *

I said to M'tesa : " Now that you have become a Mussulman, the " great Khedive will afford you all the means of becoming indeed " what you should be: not what you are, a man living here enjoying " nothing of your great riches in ivory that lie idle; but a great king,

" with glittering guards, a palace, and richly dressed servants, with " your merchants who will go quickly, bearing ivory by the river, to " return perhaps by steamer, bearing you in exchange every luxury " and elegance that goes to make up a great king as you are, M'tesa."

The fancy and the vanity of the king were both touched by these words, and feeling satisfied that I had secured his confidence, I no longer feared my treacherous dragoman, Ba-Baker.

Before I mounted to leave, a blast of horns and the rattle of nagarrah, a rush and cries of agony told me that eight or ten human beings were being sacrificed in my honor. I mounted quickly, drove the spurs into my horse's flanks, and sped through the gates and down the hill to my zeriba.

During the night I caused some fireworks to be set off and rockets to be sent up, and amid the shouts of this enthusiastic people I retired to rest.

JUNE, 23rd. — I was quite ill with diarrhœa and unable to go out.

JUNE, 24th.— I was seriously ill. M'tesa sent to know how I was. I asked from him pomegranates and rice, and he sent me a few pomegranates, but they were green, and some rice that was bad. All my people were ill excepting Saïd. He makes my soup.

JUNE, 25th. — Still ill, and I had no medicine.

JUNE, 26th.—I was better this morning, but so weak as to be hardly able to walk. M'tesa sent for me to go and see his women and I went. We passed through the courtyard into the garden where M'tesa pointed out to me the tomb of his father, Suna, the late king. The whole *hareem* followed us, whispering and giggling. The distant river he calls Rionga's river. We discussed the relative advantages of the routes for trade from his country, comparing that of Zanzibar with that of Gondokoro * * * * * * * * * * * * *

He wished to make me a present of a large quantity of ivory ; but

I refused, telling him that I wanted him to send it to Gondokoro and sell it to the Pacha there, who would give him for it horses and everything else he might wish.

Rains are now becoming less frequent than they have been. It is cold at night, and cool in the morning, but very hot when the sun shines out.

JUNE, 27th. — I was ill with dysentery and did not go out; could eat nothing, and had no medicines.

JUNE 28th. — My illness continued. All my people were ill. Kellermann had become morose, and apparently had abandoned all hope of getting through with this affair. I desired to take him to see the court, but he refused, and said he wanted only to return to Gondokoro. My cook, Adam, had ceased to pretend to cook anything for me, and passed his time between a state of drunkenness and one of fever. Abd-el-Rahman was ill with chills and fever.

JUNE, 29th. — My fever increased and I became delirious. My dreams were constantly of ice and ices. Tortoni's in Paris was a contant subject of my wanderings.

Ide, the dragoman of M'tesa, brought me some onions; a luxury raised only in his garden. He is a Zanzibarite. I talked long with him, with pleasure.

Ba-Baker, who thought me about to die, refused to give Saïd a beef for making soup, stating that the cows were his.

JUNE, 30th. — I was better this morning, and disappointed Ba-Baker, who undoubtedly hoped to bury me in grand style. He wore to-day an injured look.

Notwithstanding my weakness, I went to see M'tesa. I broached the question of my return by the river and it was objected to in every possible manner. The river was said to be unnavigable, full of rocks and dangerous. " You will be killed by the savages; Speke tried it and

" failed. " Such was the story told by all; it had been told to me by Rionga. But, even while fearing it was true, I determined to return by that way. I told M'tesa not to fear that he would be held responsible for my death, in case it should occur on the river; but that should I not return by that way, the Pacha at Gondokoro would be very angry, and Kaba-Rega would become a great man, while nobody would speak of the great M'tesa in the future.

The discussion was long and exciting. All the M'tongolis opposed me; but at length M'tesa said to me: " You see they all oppose it, and predict evil of it to you and to me; but you shall go. "

JULY, 1st. — I was ill of diarrhœa and fever.

JULY, 2nd. — My birthday. I celebrated it in bitter reflections and an unfortunate condition of health that seemed to intervene to prevent the accomplishment of my purpose. M'tesa sent to me again for medicine.

JULY, 3rd, 4th and 5th. — I remained confined by illness.

JULY, 6th. — I went to see M'tesa, and talked at length of the river route and of the lake. There was an unusual assemblage at the palace, and some great question evidently engaged M'tesa's attention. I leaned feebly against the post behind me, and suddenly there were cries and confusion without, and the fatal cords of the executioners were encircling the necks of seven men, who had just been by turns addressing M'tesa.

These were the spirit-guardians of the lake, a terror to all Uganda supposed to exercise control over the lake and river. The terror they have inspired, the murders they have committed, are a matter of tradition. M'tesa had broken the chain of this superstition in order that his men might take me far out upon the lake. M'tesa said to me : " It pains my bowels (*bdn*) to do this, but they have done me and my " people great injury, and I do this for you as well. "

This execution was followed by a rush into the palace of a large

number of officers of the Army, headed by the *Kongowee* (General in chief) with clubs in their hands. With wild gesticulations and loud vociferations they rushed towards M'tesa, shouting: " You are the " great M'tesa, we are your faithfuls. "

Saïd and Abdul stood by the door and witnessed with their own eyes these executions. M'tesa asked them to " play soldiers " for him. They went through the manual of arms, the facings, the march by flank with which M'tesa and his Court were greatly pleased. M'tesa asked me if I would make soldiers for him. I replied yes, afterwards, " when I shall come again. "

JULY, 7th. — I was ill in bed and could not go out.

JULY, 8th. — Still ill in bed. There was much thunder, but no lightning or rain.

JULY, 9th. — I bade adieu to M'esa and started for the lake, but was driven back by a storm.

JULY, 10th. — I was ill. It rained all day.

JULY, 11th. — M'tesa sent to me to know if I would permit Selim to go with some of his men to see Lt. Cameron, who is reported as desiring to leave Ujiji. I told him it was impossible, as I must return.

JULY, 12th. — I went to pay my final farewell to M'tesa. He seem-

NOTE by Col. Long. —

M'tesa, at my request, called Ide to him and addressed a letter to the Khedive in which he acknowledged himself a *Vassal of Egypt*, asking at the same time protection and the means and aid necessary for constructing the houses and palace, with sketches of which I had acted on his imagination.

He wished that priests might be sent to him, and lastly, begged for horses and carriages.

Col. Gordon susequently sent to him the *fiki* (priests). The carriage was sent from Cairo by H. H. the Khedive on receipt of the letter from M'tesa which I forwarded from Khartoom in November 1874.

ed loth to let me go, but I promised to go and see the great Sovereign of Egypt for him. He sent me some skins of animals, in return for the presents which I gave him of my own effects.

JULY, 13th. — Heavy rain all day.

JULY, 14th. — I left for the lake, and proposed that Kellermann and Adam should go with my baggage direct to Urondogani, whilst from the lake I proposed to pass by Ripon-Falls and thence by the river, or, following its banks, to Urondogani. After three hours' march I arrived at Murchison creek. The lake is beautiful in the extreme. A hut near the waters' edge gave shelter to myself, Saïd and Abdul, while Selim found one for himself and the horse. The M'tongoli arrived, and I explained to him that I desired to go to the mouth of the great river. Forty canoes of bark, like the indian canoes of America, ornamented by the head of the tetel, soon arrived, having in each thirty oarsmen: and with this imposing force, music and drums. What noise! what confusion! I left Selim, with orders to return to Urondogani should I not return. Being warned by the fears of the people, I told him to wait for three days before leaving.

That night I slept on the left shore of Murchison creek, whose high banks commanded a view of the creek and the lake. The spectacle was indeed beautiful, and after having spent a restless night, suffering with fever, I rose early, and, seated upon the bank, I lost myself in contemplation of the most strikingly beautiful scene that I had beheld in Úganda.

The sound of horns and of the discordant *nagarrah* assembled the fleet, that was preparing to take me on the lake. We embarked and started, the boats racing, and during the entire day we were pushed about upon the lake. The water of the lake is extremely light and sweet, and I drank to repletion of the delicious beverage. It is clear and transparent. The depths I found were from forty to fifty feet.

There was no perceptible tide, and I saw no shells. I started towards Ripon-Falls, but the boats halted, and the M'tongolis said they could go no farther. I asked why, and they told me it was a month's distance. I said to them I knew better, and that they were liars. " Yes," they said, " we are so, but we are afraid to go on account of the devils there. " " But," I told them " M'tesa killed the devils, so that you might take me. " However, all my efforts were vain. They would not go. How I wished then that I had brought more soldiers with me.

I discerned what I presume to be land — the opposite shore. An unnautical and unpracticed eye may have deceived me, but I judge it to be fifteen miles wide. Can it be double that distance ? Certainly I saw something that I think is land. Should this be so, then the lake has not the width ascribed to it by Speke, and I recollect that Grant says: " Sadi could descry nothing of land in a westerly direction except the " very faint outline of the summit of a mountain, far, far away on the " horizon." (*)

With regard to the width of the lake, Sadi was informed that " it took three whole days to cross it in canoes. "

Remembrance of all this confirmed me in my estimate of from twelve to fifteen miles width. Perhaps it is double this, but not more, unless the land I perceive is an island or the " mountain of Sadi. "

JULY, 15th. — The men sounded for me, and I amused them by shooting birds perched on an immense rock which rears its huge back from out the great depth of the lake. Vexed and irritated, I returned and slept upon the shores of the lake. * * * * * *

(*) Col. Long in his published notes of travel says:

" the subsequent exploration of Stanley, in April 1875, ten " months later, has proved that the land that gave me the impression of a coast-line, " was in fact a chaine of islands of which the lake is full."

JULY, 16th. — I reached M'tesa at sunset, ill and worn out with fatigue and anxiety.

JULY, 17th. — M'tesa sent me his salutations and promised to have porters ready for me to-morow.

JULY, 18th.— The porters did not appear, but I made preparations for departure.

JULY, 19th. — I was forced to leave part of my baggage, and finally bade adieu to Uganda, getting off at eight o'clock A. M. I was sick and weak and could hardly keep my saddle. The road was difficult, and I had to wade numerous quagmires. It rained at intervals, and the day was passed in dampness and misery.

JULY, 20th. — The Uganda porters proved to be a vexation and a trouble; they refused their loads; (the same they carried yesterday); yet my baggage is light, and contains nothing save clothing. To give an idea of the character of these porters, I will describe a scene which occured. After being awake all night, I aroused the soldiers at five A. M., and sent to arouse the M'tongoli who was charged with conducting me safely to the river. At eight A. M. the porters arrived, and was all confusion, cries and protracted discussion. For instance, two porters were quarrelling over their right to a box that each claimed to have carried yesterday. An hour passed while they were quarrelling, and finally, one yielded, and sullenly left the case to the other claimant. The latter, instead of taking up the case, left it in its place, and went off to repeat the same history. I learned to hate these people, who thus toyed with my helplessness and my life. A fearful storm burst on us at about two P. M., and at sunset we bivouaced. No provisions had come up, no tent, nothing, in fact. Crouched around the camp fire, without food and without covering, we passed a miserable night, during which I had a most violant attack of nephritic colic.

JULY, 21st. — The porters had deserted us, and our condition was desperate.

JULY, 22d. — Our only food was bananas and milk. The M'tongoli had returned to M'tesa.

JULY, 23d. — I ascertained that all my baggage and provisions had been stolen on the road. I resolved that, should the M'tongoli not return to-morrow, I would continue the journey alone.

JULY, 24th. — M'tesa having heard of my condition, sent another M'tongoli to me. We marched forward, but only for an hour. Again I regretted that I had trusted myself among these African savages, with so few soldiers. M'tesa sent me word, "I will cut off the heads " of those who have ill-treated you. Ask of me what reparation you " wish." My tent and several other articles were returned to me. Fortunately, among these things were my notes and papers.

JULY, 25th. — The M'tongoli said there could be no march to-day and I was forced to resign myself to fate.

JULY, 26th. — We marched three hours to-day.

JULY, 27th. — M'tesa sent me a messenger with a present of a cow and a sheep, and gave orders to facilitate my march by gathering porters from the country around.

JULY, 28th. — Still delayed.

JULY, 29th. — We started at half-past eight A. M., and marched four hours. The grass we passed through was at least twenty feet high. At one o'clock P. M., the most terrible storm I ever witnessed burst upon us. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning. It was impossible for us to proceed.

JULY, 30th. — We marched at eight A. M. and continued the march until eleven A. M. when we bivouaced. The road led through grand old forests, which at mid-day were dark and sombre. These forests resemble the primitive forests of South America. Here and

there we met with banana-tree forests. The country passed through is beautiful, and the roads are good. The screams of monkeys and parrots were often heard, but in the dense foliage these animals and birds could not be seen. To-day I met skulls and recently slain bodies of men along the path. Perhaps these were placed there to deter me from advancing.

JULY, 31st. — Two messengers arrived with salutations from M'tesa. It rained all day.

AUGUST, 1st. — The porters promised we should reach Urondogani to-night, and we did so.

AUGUST, 2nd. — There were said to be no boats here; but I went down to the river-side and there found two.

AUGUST, 3rd. — Tired of delay, I formed the project of burning my little baggage, and in light-marching-order to follow the banks of the river until I could seize boats.

Whilst I was revolving this in my mind another M'tongoli arrived with instructions to give me boats. He brought me from M'tesa eight women and a boy, which I distributed among my men. M'tesa sent to me, under the protection of this M'tongoli, the people who were charged with being my robbers. I asked the official what M'tesa would do to them, and he said he would kill them.

AUGUST, 4th. — We were delayed in camp.

AUGUST, 5th. — We marched along the river banks, where the weeds had been eaten down by the elephants and buffaloes. The country along the river is really beautiful. The river is bold and deep with huge boulders appearing, here and there, above the surface, but it is navigable.

AUGUST, 6th. — I received a visit from the "Minister of Marine," the grand M'tongoli who has the charge of the fleet. He promised me boats for to-morrow. It rained in torrents to-day.

AUGUST, 7th. — We received to-day four boats (canoes). Selim is to conduct my horse by the river-side. We embarked, the M'tongoli accompanied us. A dark looking boat, heavily laden with Kaba-Regaites, came and asked who we were. My M'tongolis were greatly frightened and went ashore, stating that they must land to cook their food. They afterwards avowed their fear of the Kaba-Regas.

I told them they were cowardly rascals, and that they had better give me something to eat and begone. Drawing my revolver I drove the cowardly crowd away. Kellermann grew faint-hearted; he said he could not work and aid me, and that if I decided to go it was better to take to the shore with these negroes. I treated him as an unworthy miserable wretch, and advised him to leave if he wished to.

The M'tongoli wished to send to Namjojo (*) to demand permission for me to advance, and I consented to wait.

AUGUST, 8th. — I spent the day in preparations. The boats were kept well guarded. I sent for Selim and ordered him to go along the river with my horse as far as M'rooli, and, should he not find me there, to wait for me three days; and, in case I should not arrive there by that time, to proceed directly to Foweira and inform the commanding officer of that post that I am, perhaps, in the hands of Kaba-Rega (the M'tongoli assured me I would be attacked). This soldier, recreant to his trust, joined the camp of the M'tongoli and only arrived at Foweïra after thirty days — twenty three days after my arrival there. I had few provisions: one sheep and five lbs. of flour; and before me an unknown and unnavigated river and all sorts of predictions of evil.

AUGUST, 9th. — At eight o'clock we embarked. The party consisted of myself, Saïd, Abdul, Adam, Kellermann and three children.

(*) From this, it would appear that M'tesa's officers recognized Namjojo as within the territory of Kaba-Rega.

I put on board the boat three of my iron cases and, on scanty provisions, pushed off from the shore. We glided swiftly down the beautiful river until five o'clock P. M., when, a storm coming on, and finding a little path in the reedy border of the river, we landed to pass the night. The rain fell in torrents, and we had no fire, so the night was passed miserably. We left a boat here.

AUGUST, 10th. — We started at six A. M. Some savages came down to see us; and whilst I was lighting my pipe they took fright from the friction match and fled away.

In the distance a large mountain was in sight. It rained all day; and, as we were not able to land, we slept on the boats.

AUGUST, 11th. — We pushed off at four A. M. At noon, having on my right a high mountain called by the natives M'tinge, I found myself in a lake, apparently about from twenty to twenty-five miles wide. There was no land near us. We tried to follow a track which was evidently frequented by the canoes of the savages. We followed it bordered and shaded by high reeds for miles, looking in vain for a chance to land. Finally, we discovered some savages on a floating island formed of aquatic plants. On this floating island there was a hut built of canes. These savages are fishermen, whose sole food is small dried fishes. Here we took out our only sheep, and after many difficulties, standing upon the yielding surface knee deep in water, and having from twenty to thirty feet of water below us, we made a fire and cooked our mutton.

The recollection of this scene will never be effaced from my mind. We were miles away from land in this floating jungle, and around us were fast assembling savages who had certainly never before seen the face of a white man. Had we been attacked there, resistance would have been almost hopeless. I felt assured that the savages contemplated attack, and to impress upon them an idea that it would be dangerous

to them, I called one of them up and showed him my No. 8 rifle, which I loaded, showing him the bullet. He seemed to be quite aware of its nature and its power.

I hastend our departure and gained the open water of the lake, where, as I had no compass, we were at the mercy of the wind which drove us first to one side and then to another, while rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, continued all night, and we were obliged to take turns in bailing out our leaking boats.

August, 12th. — At five o'clock A. M. we began to ply our paddles. The work of rowing fell on Saïd, Abdul and myself. Kellermann and Adam were so depressed and broken down that they could render me but little assistance. We continued paddling until ten o'clock at night, when we found the shore. At mid-night, after struggling to get the boats through the thick reeds to the shore, we finally succeeded in making a landing; and felt ourselves again on solid ground. Here we found bananas, of which we gathered a store, and, making a fire, we ate with avidity what remained of our mutton which was already in almost a putrid state. We slept, exposed to a drenching rain.

August, 13th. — We started at five o'clock A. M. and searched in vain for the trace of the river on the lake. We lost sight of the land on either side after five hours of paddling.

Shower after shower assailed us, driving us in all directions, and these continued throughout the night.

It was only by constant bailing that the frail boats could be kept afloat. The men, worn out by fatigue, slept throughout the night. I can never forget the horrors of this night; I felt that we could not survive it. At three o'clock in the morning of the fourteenth, the clouds clearing a little, I caught sight of the polar star, scarcely perceptible, and, guided by that, I roused Saïd and Abdul and we worked at the paddles until sunrise, when we found a clear space which I

thought to be the course of the river from the fact that there semed to be a little current. We worked all day at the paddles.

August, 15th. — The wind, being favorable, aided our progress. At night, it being impossible to reach the shore, we attached the boats to an island of canes and grass. During the night I awoke suddenly to find that one of the boats (they were all lashed together)was fast filling with water and would soon have dragged us all under the surface. By rapid bailing, in which the two soldiers aided me, I succeeded in saving the boats and ourselves.

August, 16th. — We paddled vigorously from twelve o'clock last night until noon, when I thought I perceived M'rooli away on our left. Our provisions were nearly gone, and we were reduced to quarter rations. Being exhausted by fatigue, and unable to go any farther, we landed, bivouaced, and prepared a hasty meal of flour and water; after which, we slept. At night our boats were in such a leaky condition that we were obliged to take everything out of them and repair them as best we could. It rained all night.

August, 17th — At ten o'clock A. M. we prepared to go to the other side of the river, thinking to meet there a M'tongoli with provisions from M'tesa or, at least, my soldier Selim. Two shots were fired in the air intended to notify them our approach; and, in full confidence we approached the shore; when, to my surprise, I saw lurking in the papyrus or bulrushes, numerous boats, filled with men armed with lances, watching with eager eyes our approach. Warned by the *Nagarrah* and blast of horns, I exchanged glances with Saïd and Abdul. These things meant war.

Retreating, we were instantly followed by at least forty of these boats, in which were as many as four hundred men armed with lances. They advanced and gained on us, with menacing gestures. "Lay out " your cartridges, take your positions, tie the boats together!" were

orders quickly executed. The two soldiers raised their guns to fire. I said to them, — "The first one who fires without orders, I will shoot." This quickly calmed them, and they awaited my orders.

The M'tongoli, the great sheik of the enemy, was particularly menacing, and said:—"Useless for you to attempt to escape. You die "here; and at sunset the fishes will eat you." I warned him that Keba-Rega professed friendship for the flag which floated over our boats, and that I did not wish to kill him. He laughed in derision. Still advancing, they were getting uncomfortably close: the M'tongoli was endeavouring to flank us; and stood upright in his boat, distinguished by the plume which adorned his head. Cautioning all in the boat to keep her steady, I raised my rifle Reily No. 8, and planted its fearful bullet in his heart. He fell over upon his followers. "Give it to them "now, and let every shot tell!" I ordered; and the two soldiers commenced their deadly fire. With wild yells, redoubled, the enemy still advanced, and vainly tried to reach us with their lances. We dealt death to them, and raked their boats, which, happily for us, were over-packed with men. Some of their boats were sunk, whilst, in others, the savages tried to escape the effect of the deadly fire by crouching down. Again and again they tried to reach us, but they could not: and finally, after two hours, they sought the shore; and their frenzy and yells told us of their severe loss. I have learned since, from authentic sources, and their own admission, that besides the Chief, another Chief was killed, and eighty men also. Thus the total was eighty-two.

From mid-day until sunset we kept up a desultory fire, wounding some of those who followed us on shore.

During the action, my servant Adam, seized with fear, snatched up a revolver, and shot me in the face. It caused me a painful wound, from which I suffered for several weeks.

We continued our route during the whole night, to prevent surprise. To be attacked by great numbers, as I feared would be the case, would have rendered our situation desperate in the extreme; for having expended four-hundred and fifty catridges in the affair, we were left with but few, and our chance was to distance the savages and hope for the best.

August, 18th. — At four o'clock A, M, we were still at the oar, and not before ten o'clock, when thoroughly fatigued and hungry, did we land to make a fire, eat flour with water and roast bananas.

Mount Kikungura is here in sight. The river, here as everywhere, is deep and wide and if need be may float any steamer. I hoped to reach Kissembois the next day, where I was sure of a kind reception by Rionga. My eye and nose were fearfully swollen and black. I had a fever and headache, and, throwing myself upon the earth, despite musquitoes, I slept soundly. It is one month to-day since I left M'tesa's palace.

August, 19th. — Our last flour and beans were distributed yestesday; we are now without a morsel of food, and yet many miles from Kissembois.

We started at seven A. M. The wind being unfavorable, we could not at first advance; but after an hour we began to make headway; and, by constant rowing until mid-night, we came to what seemed to me to be Kissembois. I ordered Saïd to fire a musket-shot as a signal, and we heard in response the sound of the *nagarrah*. We pulled to the shore, but the reeds were impassable. Yet, Saïd and Abdul succeeded in penetrating to some distance inland, discharging their guns again. Poor Kellermann, hitherto despairing, as I reached the boat with difficulty, said to me: " I hear a bugle ! " It was true. The clear notes of the " Assembly " rang out upon the night air. We are discovered thank God! With what joy did I listen to those notes which plainly

told me of " home again ! " A tear stole down the cheek of Kellermann, and, in that moment, I forgave him all the trouble he had given me.

The return of Saïd and Abdul confirmed our supposition; but where were we ? Surely not on the main land; we must be on Rionga's island.

Regaining the boat, we endeavoured to turn the island, but in so doing we missed our way in the darkness.

I concluded to tie up for the night. An hour afterwards a boat approached us, it having been sent by Bab-el-Tucker, the Adjutant-Major commanding the post at Foweira, and Rionga. We were conducted to a hut near by, and the boat then left to report our arrival. Here an honest black with kindly heart gave me of his roasted fish and sweet potatoes. It is unnecessary to say with what delight they were devoured.

AUGUST, 20th. — At an early hour the Adjutant-Major and Rionga came to see us. The former was here on a foraging expedition, and would now return with me to Foweira. An officer of kindly heart, who, as well as Rionga, did all in his power to contribute to our confort. It was not too soon. Kellermann and Adam were suffering horribly from swollen feet, and mine also had commenced swelling, the result of exposure, humidity and famine. Rionga heard with delight the stories of the scenes of triumph and of pain, and, above all, the story of Kaba-Rega's defeat. His joy at this knew no bounds. His men gathered round me and danced with joy, asking: " Did you come by the river? How is it possible ? "

We enjoyed a delicious breakfast of milk, eggs and sweet potatoes and quitted Rionga for Foweira accompanied by the Adjt.-Major.

We arrived at the post by boat at noon, warmly welcomed by the garrison. Selim with my horse and the donkeys had not yet arrived.

AUGUST, 21st, 22nd and 23rd. — Spent at Foweira recuperating. My face very painful.

AUGUST, 24th. — On the 21st I addressed the following communication to Kaba-Rega, at Masindi : —

" To Kaba-Rega, king of Unyoro, Greeting :

" In passing M'rooli, on the 17th inst., I was attacked by at " least four hundred of your men, led by a great chief, whose war- " like intention and preconcerted action were made known to me in " his abusive language and derision while I, pointing to the flag that " floated from my boat, told him that you, Kaba-Rega, had made pro- " fessions of friendship and love for the government of Egypt that it " represented.

" The result of this cowardly and brutal attack is doubtless " known to you.

" I desire to have an immediate explanation of the attack, that " I may present it to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Pacha " at Gondokoro.

(Signed) " LONG-BEY
" Egyptian Army. "

SEPT. 13th. — Three weeks elapsed, and I received a letter from Sulieman-Effendi, who had been sent to Kaba-Rega by the Governor-General to represent the government.

This letter, in which the attack is treated with indifference, was evidently dictated by Kaba-Rega. He says: " as for the attack made " on you, if you will write to me I may perhaps find out something " in regard to it. "

The Adjutant-Major, and others with whom I talk, seem to regard all the Dongolese with suspicion.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Wat-el-Mek, here, killed a boa constrictor of great size and length, and brought it to my tent that I might see it.

SEPT. 14th. — Ibrahim-Effendi, whom I sent back here several months ago, was still here. He begged my forgiveness and I told him to come north with Wat-el-Mek, who was soon going to Gondokoro with ivory.

My delinquent soldier Selim returned to-day with horse and donkeys. They have been thirty-five days on the way, and have eaten thirty cattle, which had been sent as presents for me from M'tesa, and which should have awaited me at M'rooli.

The four M'tongolis, who treated me so badly, and whom I promised punishment, " some day," at Undogani, have arrived here. They fear that, having failed to do their duty, M'tesa would kill them, and prayed me, on their knees, for a letter to M'tesa. I told them that they had basely deserted me, stolen my baggage on the way, or connived at its theft; that they had delivered me over to starvation and, perhaps, to death, and eaten all my cattle; that they had disobeyed the orders of M'tesa, and that I had no letter to give to them. Secretly, however, I wrote to M'tesa not to put them to death. I was assured that, without this, he would execute them, by a soldier named Matinda, who had arrived at Foweira, he having been sent by M'tesa to follow me to Gondokoro and report my safe arrival there on pain of death.

SEPT. 15th. — Porters had been furnished me by Rionga, and I left Foweira at eight o'clock A. M., going northward through the Kidi wilderness. My desire to visit Lake Albert was frustrated by the facts of my feeble health and the weakness of the garrison. By that route I would have been forced to fight my way. Moreover, there were no cattle at Foweira, and at this season of the year the grass is too high for making raids. I was therefore obliged to abandon that project. I wished to go in my Uganda bark boats by way of

Karuma falls, Murchison falls, (the light bark boats could have been easily carried around the falls) and thence north to the lake, and down the river to Duffli. We marched two hours and a half to-day and reached Laboré.

SEPT. 16th. — We marched at half-past seven A. M. The high rank weeds, through which we were obliged at times to cut our way with the bayonet, gave us much trouble. After seven hours of march, we arrived at the station of Miah, where we bivouaced.

SEPT. 17th. — We marched at eight o'clock A. M. Again we were greatly impeded by the rank weeds. We marched eight hours to-day, and bivouaced between Miah and Mifurgröpe.

SEPT. 18th. — We marched at seven A. M., and at four P. M. reached Delibat. It rained in torrents all day and throughout the night.

SEPT. 19th.— We marched at seven o'clock A. M. After seven hours of marching we bivouaced at Shagah.

SEPT. 20th.— We marched at seven o'clock A. M., and arrived at Fatiko at eleven A. M. The country passed through to-day, was fearful for marching, as the thick grass at this season, is almost impenetrable. Thus, our marches, while forced, have been slow and painful.

SEPT. 21st. — I received visits from the chiefs, Wat-el-Agooz and Gommoro. They told me that it is impossible now to cross the river Assua.

The Adjutant-Major and the officers received me with the greatest affection. They had no news for me. No communications had come from Gondokoro since my arrival going south, now nearly six months since. The Adjutant-Major treated me and my worn-out men with the greatest consideration.

SEPT. 22d.— To-day we had a discussion in reference to the passage of the Assua. I wished to hasten on, but it was urged that I must stay here at least a month longer. I insisted that were the river

a hundred times more dangerous than they represented it, yet I must go. I could not persuade the Fatiko porters to go with me. They fear the passage of the river.

SEPT. 23d.— To-day, Kellermann and Adam are ill with fever. The position of Fatiko is elevated. It commands a view of Fabbo, Faloro, Mount Franki and several other places in the vicinity.

SEPT. 24th.— I was attacked with jungle fever, and the diarrhœa with which I had been suffering for four months past, grew worse. My liver was swollen and hard, and I was without medicines.

SEPT. 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th.— I was ill all these days.

OCT. 1st. — I found myself much better. The Adjutant-Major yielded reluctant consent to my departure, and we made preparations for it. We procured Fatiko men as ivory porters. To each one, a cow was given as wages. These Fatiki, while they like to adorn their persons, yet have a greater appreciation of the usefulness of a cow than of beads.

OCT. 6th. — I left Fatiko for the north, accompanied by sixty soldiers and a Lieutenant of the garrison, twenty irregulars, and seventy natives carrying eighty-one tusks of ivory. After five hours' march we arrived at Fanioro-Amian.

OCT. 7th. — We made a six hours and half march over a difficult road, to Khor Zowahieh.

OCT. 8th. — We made four hours march to Fagriniah, a station of the Dongolese, commanded by an old veteran named Bakhite. This zeriba produces great quantities of merissa and raki made from doorah, and consumes a great quantity of that grain.

I found all its occupants in a maudlin state. Here I learned that Col. Gordon had sent his mechanical engineer with the portions of a steamboat to Duffli, on the river, three hours from this station. An officer from Gondokoro coming with *suc suc* for Fatiko gave me news

of Col. Gordon and of his having given instructions to get information concerning me.

Bakhite presented me with a bottle of clear raki. It was a grateful present, for I had tasted no stimulant for six months, and my debilitated frame was sadly in need of something to support my failing strength.

Oct. 9th. — Notwithstanding the unfavorable predictions of the zeriba, I made a fatiguing march of nine hours and a half, to reach the redoubtable Khor-el-Assua. We reached it at night, in good order, tried its depth, and found it fordable.

Oct. 10th. — At five o'clock in the morning we made the passage of the Assua without loss, and then made a march of four hours.

Oct. 11th. — After four hours and a half marching we reached Laboré, and crossed the stream Khor-Barr.

The pebbly bed of the stream is filled with mica and iron, and I was deceived in thinking its glitter to be that of gold. There may be gold there perhaps, but I am not sufficiently versed in the matter to say.

Oct. 12th. — We reached Moïah after passing the Moogi.

These people gathered in great numbers on our flanks, but showed no signs of hostility, and my orders were strict that neither their houses nor their property should be touched.

We marched four hours and a half.

Oct. 13th. — We made six hours' march through a beautiful country, over rolling sandy ground of the Nashou. At night a fearful storm of rain and hail fell, with such force as to really hurt our naked porters. We sought shelter near a zeriba, and this time I pardon the unroofing of several huts to furnish covering to my suffering men. This is a military necessity which puts aside my scruples and my heretofore stringent orders.

Oct. 14th. — Six hours' marching to-day brought us near to Gebel-el-Kelb; where we encamped.

Oct. 15th. — Turning to west of north, we crossed the swollen Khor-el-Ramli or Khor-el-Fashou, whose quicksands were yielding: but as it was swollen to at least the depth of four feet, my horse was buoyed up by the rapid current, and after plunging and struggling, he reached the opposite shore.

I pushed on to opposite Gebel-Rageef, where, as I had been informed, the Headquarters had been established. As we came to the opposite shore, the white tents proved its occupation; but my efforts to attract the attention of the officer of the guard were fruitless, and we bivouaced. We learned from the natives that the Governor-General had gone this morning to Gondokoro, and my reports were forthwith forwarded to him there by a special messenger. The night was rendered miserable to us by musquitoes and other insects.

Oct. 16th. — Having no boats on our side of the river, no communication could be had with the other side. I had, therefore, determined upon a march to Gondokoro, when the commander of the post was seen approaching. From him, I learned that Headquarters were still at Gondokoro, and that the Governor-General was there.

At noon I took his boat, and, leaving the men to follow by land, I proceeded with Saïd and Abdel down the river. At sunset, I planted my feet once more upon the shore at Gondokoro.

Colonel Gordon advanced to greet me with eager salutations. He knew already, through my despatches, the story of my painful marches and my sea of troubles. His generous congratulations and expressions concerning the "service I had rendered to him, to the Government and to the world," repaid me for the bitterness of the past.

With joy I received the congratulations of those who deemed me lost.

I presented to Col. Gordon my two faithful soldiers, and, on the spot, he promoted them from the grade of private to that of sergeant.

Honored with the felicitations of Col. Gordon for what I had accomplished, His Excellency advised me, the following day, to leave for Khartoom, and there to transmit to the government, the results of an expedition, which has thus ended with great results for Egypt.

I have the honor, General, to submit the above as extracts from my itinerary.

Very Respectfully,

Your Most Obedient Subordinate,

(signed) CHARLES CHAILLÉ LONG,

Colonel and Chief of the Staff of Col. Gordon.

APPENDIX II.

TRANSIT OF VENUS

December, 9th 1874.

Observations made under the orders of His Excellency Gordon-Pacha by Lieutenants Watson and Chippendall.

DATE	PLACE	TIME	BAROMETER	THERMOMETER	INDEX ERROR	WATCH TIME OF TRANSIT AT EGRESS	OBSERVATION FOR ERROR OF WATCH
Dec. 9th	RAGEEF	A M.	28.45	83°	+ 36′ 5″	Internal contact	☉ 50 20 25 at 8 18 52.5
							☽ 49 16 5 .. . 19 23 5
..	4° 44′	.	...	.	....	Formation of	☽ 50 42 50 .. . 20 8.
..	25″ N	.	...	.	....	Black line, h.m.s.	☽ .. 4 30 .. . 21 4.
..	31° 42′	.	...	.	....	8,35,26	☉ 51 21 45 .. . 21 36.5
..	0″ E	.	...	.	....		☽ 50 31 30 .. . 22 6.
..	....	.	...	.	....	Contact 8,35,55,5	☽ 59 17 30 .. 8 41 49.
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☉ 60 20 10 .. . 42 44.
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☽ 59 33 50 .. . 43 7.
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☉ 61 4 40 .. . 43 54.5
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☽ 60 12 0 .. . 44 42.
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☽ 61 25 40 .. . 44 46.5
..	....	.	...	.	....	External contact	☽ 63 7 30 .. 8 51 11.
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☉ 64 26 20 .. . 51 44.
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☽ 63 31 35 .. . 52 8.5
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☽ 64 50 25 .. . 52 45.
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☽ 63 59 50 .. . 53 17.
..	....	.	...	.	....	.....	☉ 65 16 25 .. . 53 42.
..	....	.	...	.	....	Contact 9,4,52	☽ 69 22 0 at 9 5 53.5
..	....	.	...	.	....	N.B. The moment	☉ 70 35 10 .. . 6 19.
..	....	.	...	.	....	of external con-	☽ 69 42 30 .. . 6 44.
..	....	.	...	.	....	tact was more dif-	☽ 71 4 50 .. . 7 27.
..	....	.	...	.	....	ficult to observe	☽ 70 10 40 .. . 7 57.5
..	....	.	...	.	....	with accuracy.	☉ 71 25 50 .. . 8 17.5

METEREOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken on the White Nile in October and November 1874, by Lieutenants Watson and Chippendall under the orders of the Governor-General of the Provinces of the Equator.

Date	Place	Barometer corrected for Instrumental errors.			Temperature						General direction of wind
		8 a.m.	Noon	8 p.m.	8 a.m. Dry	8 a.m. Wet	Noon Dry	Noon Wet	8 p.m. Dry	8 p.m. Wet	*Rain fall
1874											
Oct.											
9th.	Khartoom	28.52		—	83°	72	—	—	—	—	
10th.	,,	28.61		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11th.	,,	—	28.53	28.60	—	—	—	—	86	—	* S. W.
12th.	,,	28.62	—	28.52	80	73	87	76	89	—	* N. W.
13th.	,,	28.58	—	28.53	83	77	90	77	87	—	* S. W.
14th.	,,	28.59	—	28.58	83	75	90	74	88	—	* S. W.
15th.	,,	28.62	—	28.61	79	72	91	73	85	—	S.
16th.	,,	28.60	—	28.53	89	74	92	76	89	78	W.
17th.	,,	28.48	—	28.61	89	75	—	—	82	72	S. W.
18th.	,,	28.65	—	28.60	79	74	87	77	84	75	S. E.
19th.	,,	28.64	—	28.59	78	75	89	73	76	73	* S. E.
20th.	,,	28.65	—	28.65	79	75	94	78	77	71	S.
21st.	,,	28.65	—	28.59	76	72	84	77	76	73	S. W.
22nd.	,,	28.62	—	28.53	77	70	85	70	78	74	S.
23rd.	Fashoda	28.56	—	28.50	82	68	89	74	79	73	S. E.
24th.	,,	28.62	—	28.50	—	—	86	77	77	72	S.
25th.	Sobat	28.61	—	28.59	78	74	84	77	78	73	S.
26th.	,,	28.59	28.53	28.56	80	73	86	75	77	73	* S. E.
27th.	,,	28.61	28.55	28.50	78	75	87	77	80	75	S. E.
28th.	,,	28.52	28.52	28.55	—	—	88	78	79	75	* S. E.
29th.	,,	28.62	28.55	28.58	78	74	86	78	74	71	* S.
30th.	,,	28.65	28.60	28.61	78	74	87	79	80	76	S.
31st.	,,	28.75	28.61	28.60	78	75	86	78	—	—	S. E.
Nov.											
1st.	,,	28.62	28.56	28.55	79	75	87	77	78	75	S. E.
2nd.	,,	28.57	28.55	28.50	82	76	83	76	82	75	S. E.
3rd.	Shambé	28.57	28.55	28.54	77	74	85	76	82	75	S.
4th.	,,	28.59	28.56	28.53	83	76	86	76	78	74	S. E.
5th.	,,	28.57	28.52	28.49	80	75	87	77	79	76	S. E.
6th.	,,	28.56	28.54	28.52	79	75	—	—	73	71	E.
7th.	,,	28.55	28.53	28.52	77	72	87	76	75	73	N. E.
8th.	,,	28.52	28.48	28.50	79	75	86	76	75	71	N. E.
9th.	Bor	28.55	28.56	28.50	75	72	83	76	74	71	* S. E.
10th.	,,	28.56	28.54	28.47	77	73	84	75	74	70	S. E.
11th.	,,	28.53	28.51	—	78	73	85	76	—	—	S.
12th.	,,	28.49	28.44	28.35	80	71	86	72	78	71	S. E.
13th.	,,	28.45	28.41	28.35	78	74	87	75	80	74	S. E.
14th.	,,	28.42	28.57	28.36	76	74	—	—	80	75	E.
15th.	Gondokoro.	28.37		—	79	75	—	—	—	—	S. E.
16th.	,,	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N. E.
17th.	,,	28.30	28.30	—	82	—	90	—	—	—	N. E.
18th.	,,	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. E.
19th.	,,	—	28.26	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	N. E.
		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.		3 p.m.		9 p.m.		
20th.	,,	28.48	28.24	28.32	86	73	93	76	77	71	E.
21st.	,,	28.37	28.23	28.31	86	75	92	76	77	70	N. E.
22nd.	,,	28.41	28.27	28.28	80	72	91	72	78	69	N.
23rd.	,,	28.38	28.19	28.27	82	70	95	76	79	69	N. E.
24th.	,,	28.35	28.17	28.23	88	69	92	70	76	70	N.
25th.	,,	28.26	28.25	28.28	84	71	95	72	77	70	N. E.
26th.	,,	28.36	28.30	28.31	82	72	94	75	76	68	N. E.
27th.	,,	28.41	28.40	28.40	81	71	90	76	80	71	N. E.
28th.	,,	28.43	—	—	80	70	—	—	—	—	N.
29th.	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. E.
30th.	Rageef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* N. E.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken on the White Nile in Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1874, to determine the latitudes and relative longitudes of the places undermentioned, by Lts. Watson and Chippendall under the orders of H. E. General Gordon-Pacha.

N.-B. Double altitudes observed with 8″ Sextant. — Times taken with watch which was compared with chronometer. Rate of chronometer gaining 23′ daily.

DATE	PLACE AND APPROXIMATE POSITION	TIME	BAROMETER	THERMOMETER	INDEX ERROR	OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE	OBSERVATIONS FOR TIME	CHRONOMETER FAST ON WATCH
Oct. 23	FASHODA	P. M.	28. 5.	79°	+ 2′ 30	DENEB N.	FOMALHAUT E.	
						h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
–	9° 55′ 20″ N.	..	....	..	.....	100° 6′ 10″ at 6 37 58	86° 44′ 30″ at 7 19 13 5	3 14.6
–	32 6 0 E.	..	....	..	.....	.. 7 10 .. . 39 19	87 0 40 .. – 20 45	at 7 30
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 7 50 .. . 42 37	.. 22 10 .. – 22 13	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 8 50 .. . 44 54	.. 40 10 .. – 23 4	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 8 50 .. – 45 59 5	.. 50 35 .. – 24 28	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 6 50 .. – 48 11	88 2 50 .. – 25 16	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 5 20 .. – 51 33		
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 4 50 .. – 52 42	VEGA W.	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	83° 23 20 .. 7 34 35	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	82 58 40 .. – 35 30	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 40 40 .. – 36 15	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 29 50 .. – 36 44	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 11 40 .. – 37 43	
–	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	81 58 45 .. – 38 22	
	SOBAT	P. M.	28. 6.	77°	+ 1′ 45″	DENEB N.	FOMALHAUT E.	
						h. m. s.		m. s.
–	9° 22′ 08″ N.	..	....	..	.....	109° 0′ 10″ at 6 48 38	87° 0′ 10″ at 7 12 3	3 37
–	31 31 00 E.	..	....	..	.....	108 57 5 .. . 49 32	.. 29 40 .. . 13 46	at 7 15

DATE	PLACE AND APPROXIMATE POSITION	TIME	BAROMET	THERMOMETER	INDEX ERROR	OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE	OBSERVATIONS FOR TIME	CHRONOMETER FAST ON WATCH
Oct. 23rd.	SOBAT	..	....	..	.....	DENEB N.	FOMALHAUT E.	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	..° 55′ 0″ .. . 50 38	..° 39′ 30″ .. . 14 31
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 52 20 .. . 51 38	.. 47 50 .. . 15 6
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 52 0 .. . 52 22	.. 55 50 .. . 15 39
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 49 10 .. . 53 33	88 3 10 .. . 16 27
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 47 40 .. . 54 51	VEGA W.
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 44 30 .. . 57 20	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	85° 14′ 10″ .. 7 21 46
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	84 56 20 .. . 22 44
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 47 20 .. . 23 42
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 13 40 .. . 24 46
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	83 53 50 .. . 25 38
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 40 10 .. . 20 20
Nov. 3rd	SHAMBÉ	..	28. 5.	82°	+ 1′ 45″	FOMALHAUT S.	VEGA W.	
"	7° 5′ 53 N.	..	....	..	.....	105° 5′ 50″ at 8 10 41	79° 3′ 40″ .. 6 58 41	6 8
"	30 40 00 E.	..	....	..	.....	.. 9 30 .. . 13 4	78 35 10 .. 7 0 4	at 8 0
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 11 10 .. . 14 28	.. 58 50 .. . 1 50	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 12 10 .. . 19 0	77 23 50 .. . 3 25	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 11 40 .. . 22 22	76 39 55 .. . 6 35	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 11 30 .. . 24 51	.. 17 50 .. . 7 28	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 9 20 .. . 26 16		
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 8 55 .. . 27 10	α ARIETIS E.	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	89° 11′ 50″ .. 8 33 1	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	90 0 10 .. . 34 47	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 23 20 .. . 35 47	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	91 3 50 .. . 37 10	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 23 45 .. . 38 3	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.. 42 50 .. . 38 49	

7th	COSIS	A. M.	28. 6.	78°	+ 1′ 15″	☉	72° 15′ 40″	8 48 41	
						☉	73 51 55	49 56	
	6° 42′ 30″ N.					☉	9 50	50 37 5	
	31 9 0 E.					☉	74 50 0	52 0	Time deduced from the same observation.
						☉	9 45	52 56 5	
						☉	75 42 10	53 58 5	
		A. M.	28. 5.	86°	+ 1′ 5″	☉	129° 50′ 50″	11 22 30	
						☉	5 35	23 19	
						☉	130 27 30	24 38	
						☉	129 30 40	25 30	
						☉	130 42 15	26 26 5	
						☉	129 53 25	27 26 5	
11th	BOR		28. 5.	78°	+ 0′ 50″	☉	69° 22′ 0″	8 39 28	
						☉	68 31 50	39 59 5	
	6° 12′ 14″ N.					☉	69 52 20	40 32 5	
	31 40 0 E.					☉	68 58 45	41 1	
						☉	70 24 0	41 47	
						☉	69 35 10	42 21	
			28. 5.	84°	+ 35′ 35″	☉	126° 15′ 0″	11 16 43	
						☉	127 36 10	17 53	Time deduced from the same observation.
						☉	126 44 10	18 57	
						☉	128 7 30	20 14	
						☉	127 17 50	21 50	
						☉	128 32 40	22 39	
		P. M.	28. 5.	85°	+ 35′ 35″	☉	105° 4′ 10″	2 0 54 5	
						☉	103 46 20	1 30	
						☉	104 31 55	2 17	
						☉	103 14 5	2 53	
						☉	104 5 10	3 37	
						☉	102 48 20	3 59	
17th	GONDOKORO	A. M.	28. 8.	82°	+ 0′ 55″				
	4° 54′ 30″ N.								
	31 47 0 E.					☉	76° 5′ 30″	8 58 34 5	
						☉	77 34 10	59 28	
		P. M.	28. 8.	90°	+ 0′ 50″	☉	76 42 20	59 55 5	
						☉	77 59 50	9 00 25 5	
						☉	77 15 20	1 14	
						☉	78 35 20	1 47 5	
						☉	44° 65′ 10″	4 23 8	

	7 6.6
at	9 0
	7 8.5
at	Noon.
	8 7
at	9 0
	8 7.5
at	Noon.
	8 7.5
at	2 0
	9 23
at	9 0
	m. s.
	9 23.5
at	4 30

DATE	PLACE AND APPROXIMATE POSITION	TIME	BAROMETER	THERMOMETER	INDEX ERRORS	OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE	OBSERVATIONS FOR TIME	CHRONOMETER FAST ON WATCH
Nov. 17th	GONDOKORO	..	....	..	.....	FOMALHAUT S.	α ARIETIS E.	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	O 43° 20′ 0″ .. . 24 16	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	44 19 20 .. . 24 52	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	42 46 50 .. . 25 27 5	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	43 44 40 .. . 26 3	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	42 7 30 .. . 26 52 5	
23rd	.....	..	28. 3.	79°	+ 35′ 35″	α CASSEIOPEIA N.	ALTAI W.	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	77° 30′ 10″ .. 8 50 40	46° 8′ 20″ .. 8 24 59 5	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 28 20 .. . 52 46	45 28 10 .. . 25 54 5	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 27 50 .. . 54 49	.. 18 10 .. . 26 35	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 26 50 .. . 56 19	44 51 40 .. . 27 29 5	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 24 10 .. . 58 44	.. 36 0 .. . 28 5	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 14 20 .. 9 5 55	.. 3 10 .. . 29 10	
						ACHERNAR S.	RIGEL E.	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	58° 49′ 40″ .. 9 34 32 5	55° 24 20 .. 9 17 23	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 52 20 .. . 41 35	.. 57 10 .. . 18 23	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 54 40 .. . 46 25	56 28 40 .. . 19 28	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 53 20 .. . 47 31	.. 57 35 .. . 20 23	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 52 20 .. . 49 43	57 18 20 .. . 21 9	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 51 10 .. . 51 4	.. 48 40 .. . 22 11	
28th	.....	A. M.	28. 4.	77°	+ 35′ 40″	CAPELLA N.	SIRIUS E	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	97° 23′ 20″ .. 12 55 23	100° 31′ 55″ .. 12 22 49	9 24
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 26 40 .. . 56 38	.. 54 10 .. . 23 39	at Noon.
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 27 10 .. . 57 46	101 12 20 .. . 24 24	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 28 20 .. . 58 45 5	.. 53 50 .. . 26 2	
"	.....	..	....	..	.....	.. 27 50 .. . 59 29	102 9 30 .. . 26 39	

-	GONDOKORO	--	....	--	.....	-- 26 51	-- 1 1 2	-- 30 40	-- 37 34	
								α ARIETIS W.		
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		92° 5′ 20″	-- 12 42 17	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		91 49 10	-- 42 52	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		-- 33 20	-- 43 29.5	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		-- 12 50	-- 44 22	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		90 52 50	-- 44 7	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		-- 34 10	-- 45 43	
Dec. 3rd	RAGEEF	P. M.	28. 4.	80°	+ 35′ 40″	ACHERNAR S.		ALDEBARAN E.		
-	4° 44′ 25″ N.	--	....	--	.....	54° 12′ 40″	-- 9 2 20	67° 20′ 30″	-- 8 20 55	9 55.5
- -	31° 42′ 0″ E.	--	....	--	.....	-- 12 45	-- 3 56	-- 48 10	-- 21 53	at 8 0
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 11 50	-- 10 5	68 7 50	-- 22 34	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 11 20	-- 12 3	-- 39 20	-- 23 37	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 11 0	-- 13 8	-- 59 55	-- 24 22	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 10 30	-- 15 5	69 37 20	-- 25 40	
								FOMALHAUT W.		
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		69° 1′ 20″	-- 9 25 45	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		68 42 30	-- 26 0	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	.....		-- 24 50	-- 26 50	
4th	do.		28. 3.	80°	+ 35′ 40″	α CASSEIOPEIA N.		SATURN W.		
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	77° 9′ 40″	-- 7 57 41	54° 26′ 20″	-- 8 18 37	9 59.5
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 9 50	-- 59 7	-- 12 10	-- 19 7	at 8 0
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 11 50	-- 8 3 49	53 59 55	-- 19 36	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 12 0	-- 5 8	-- 41 20	-- 20 14	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 12 40	-- 7 43	-- 26 30	-- 8 20 49	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 11 10	-- 9 8	-- 10 20	-- 21 21	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 10 20	-- 9 51			
4th	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 9 50	-- 11 23			
						ACHERNAR		ALDEBARAN E.		
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	54° 11′ 10″	-- 8 56 44 5	70° 11 50	-- 8 23 13	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 11 40	-- 57 33 5	-- 31 10	-- 23 56 5	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 12 40	-- 9 4 16	-- 50 30	-- 24 36	
- -	.....	--	....	--	.....	-- 13 40	-- 6 75	71 13 5	-- 25 23	

DATE	PLACE AND APPROXIMATE POSITION	TIME	BAROMETER	THERMOMETER	INDEX ERROR	OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE	OBSERVATIONS FOR TIME	CHRONOMETER FAST ON WATCH
Dec.						ACHERNAR S.	ALDEBARAN E.	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 12 20 -- . 10 55	-- 34 0 -- . 26 8	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 11 40 -- . 11 57	-- 58 30 -- . 26 54	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 9 10 -- . 14 75		
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 7 50 -- . 16 26		
10th	-------	--	28. 3.	82°	+ 36′ 5″	α CASSEIOPEIA N.	SATURN W.	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	77° 11′ 10″ -- 7 39 21 5	69° 30′ 0″ -- 7 25 50	m. s.
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 11 40 -- . 43 21	-- 14 10 -- . 26 28	10 18
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 13 0 -- . 44 22	-- 0 20 -- . 27 1	at 7 0
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 12 10 -- . 45 12	68 39 45 -- . 27 47	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 11 40 -- . 46 55	-- 24 50 -- . 28 17 5	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 11 0 -- . 46 56	-- 10 10 -- . 28 50	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 10 40 -- . 47 38		
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 10 20 -- . 48 33		
						ACHERNAR	ALDEBARAN	
* -	-------	--	----	--	------	54° 11′ 40″ -- 8 39 2	55° 35′ 40″ -- 7 31 7	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 12 30 -- . 40 19	-- 56 0 -- . 31 48	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 13 10 -- . 41 8	56 10 30 -- . 32 23	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 13 30 -- . 42 17	-- 34 10 -- . 33 9	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 12 50 -- . 43 19	-- 34 30 -- . 33 51	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 12 25 -- . 44 16	57 14 10 -- . 34 32	
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 11 50 -- . 45 19		
-	-------	--	----	--	------	-- 12 20 -- . 47 0		

ERRATA.

PAGE vii, *line* 11, *for* exacts *read* extracts.
" 20, " 9, *for* surveillance *read surveillance.*
" 25, " 3, *for* english *read* English.
" 30, " 19, *for* agreable *read* agreeable
" 30, " 19, *for* arabic *read* Arabic..
" 38, " 20, *for* personel *read* personnel.
" 64, " 30, *for* chaine *read* chain.
" 82, " 5,
" 83, " 2, } *for* Chippendall *read* Chippindall.
" 84, " 3,

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